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HAIG FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION SPEECH VIEWED

LD240138 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The New York TIMES has called the speech made by Secretary of State Haig at the Foreign Policy Association the first authoritative outline of the Reagan administration's approach to arms control. Here are some views on the problem from our observer Stanislav Kondrashov.

To put it mildly, the first authoritative outline of the Reagan administration's approach to the major issue has come somewhat late. Expected since January, it actually would have come even later if not for certain circumstances Washington could not dare ignore. First were persistent demands by the American allies in Western Europe to get down to a dialogue with the Soviet Union. The allies were concerned and even alarmed with how the new American administration turned its back on negotiations on arms control in Europe and on SALT II. The second circumstance emerged relatively recently when in America Reagan's foreign policy also began to be criticized.

Some American observers believe with good reason that in this thermonuclear age the foreign policy of a major power cannot be boiled down to outright anti-Sovietism, and as observer Joseph Kraft has put it, the bear-teasing. Haig began his speech with a declaration that surely sounds sober. Indeed, he said, isn't it a paradox that we live in an age when man has designed [words indistinct]. Then, however, the state secretary praised these weapons, which is no wonder for it is military needs that make up the basis of Washington's current foreign policy.

For this reason, concerning negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, the state secretary made it clear that American missiles would be deployed on the territory of allies of the United States irrespective of how American-Soviet talks develop. As it is, this accent puts the successive negotiations into doubt. On Strategic Arms Limitation Talks there is no clarity either. First, it may be understood that for Washington the SALT treaty does not actually exist. Second, it follows from the speech that preparations for new talks will be accompanied on the American side by decisions to modernize intercontinental ballistic missiles and strategic bombers.

Since the anxiety of America's partners in Western Europe stems from the uncertainty of the American position on nuclear missile negotiations with the Soviet Union, Haig did his best to calm his audience. He suggested that official discussions should start in November or December this year, which means that the whole year has been wasted. In the meantime, Washington's mystification has been continuing. At a time when it tries to lull the West Europeans with assurances of approaching negotiations and by reports of American-Soviet contacts that have allegedly been underway, the Soviet side again authoritatively declares that on the substance of the problems the American side has not been engaged in any negotiations, nor does it wish to negotiate ways of restricting arms.

On the whole, Haig sought to convince his audience and the world public that the Reagan administration has a purpose and a way of beating nuclear sword into nuclear ploughshares. But from his clarifcations the world has again seen that the prime concern of the American administration is over new nuclear swords.

MARSHAL OGARKOV KOMMUNIST ARTICLE REVIEWED

LD232330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 23 Jul 81

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program presented by Moscow correspondent Ilona Baranyi]

[Text] Since the United States declared the theory of limited nuclear war, and then the Reagan administration published its astronomical military budget, many people have been occupied by the question: What sort of response can the Soviet Union make to these?

What force is there to give weight to the statements of the Soviet leaders urging the prevention of war, the curbing of the arms race and the preservation of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation? At the congress the preservation of peace was specified as the most important international task of the party. In the interest of achieving this, newer and newer political initiatives are taken in order to bring nearer negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament and continuing the struggle for the prevention of the danger of war.

The Soviet leaders have confirmed on several occasions that while the danger of war exists, the Soviet Union is doing everything to defend itself and its allies in case of an attack, giving a fitting answer to the aggressor. In the theoretical journal of the CPSU, KOMM IST, Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the general staff and first deputy defense minister of the provides a detailed answer to the question of what the Soviet military doctrine compri

In his article he draws attention to the fact that during the past 36 peaceful years in the Soviet Union two generations grew up without experiencing war. These generations frequently perceive the struggle waged for peace in an over-simplified manner; often they do not examine it from a class perspective and they tend to regard all peace as good and all wars as bad. This can lead to indifference and self-satisfaction, which could have serious consequences. In the international situation which has developed, people must be acquainted with the danger of war in a way which underpins the information with facts, without, however, dramatizing it.

The chief of the general staff analyzes in detail the military policy of the United States, which is becoming visible in greater detail. He mentions in the first place that the Reagan administration is endeavoring to upset the agreements reached with the Soviet Union and the negotiations on arms limitation. This is true not only of the SALT agreements but also appears in the fact that Washington has broken off the discussions with the Soviet Union on the Indian Ocean region, the limitation of trade in arms and that it is endeavoring to thwart the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the total ban of nuclear experiments and chemical weapons and the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. Following Washington, the leaders of the NATO countries have in practice rejected the foreign political initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union for the limitation of arms, including the suggestion concerning a moratorium on the deployment of Euromissiles and the immediate renewal of the negotiations connected with this, in order to gain time to deploy further medium-range missiles.

Marshal Ogarkov regards the other characteristic feature of present-day American policy to be the undisguised endeavor to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, overturning the relative military balance which was recognized in Washington until recently. This is why they are further increasing their strategic attacking forces and arms, establishing new military bases and why they maintain 500,000 soldiers in 16 countries.

The military preprations are not restricted to the United States; they are characteristic of the whole of NATO. President Reagan and Chancellor Schmidt agreed in their joint statement issued in May on the need for additional nuclear rearmaments. Washington and NATO endeavor to attain military superiority while referring to a Soviet military threat.

The third characterization of American military policy is seen by the Soviet chief of general staff as lying in the fact that the United States has raised interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the active struggle against the national liberation movements to the rank of official policy. This is true of Central and South America just as much as of Africa, which plays a part in the endeavors of Washington to attain hegemony, and applies to the Near East and Middle East just as much as to the Far East, where the widening of American and Chinese military links and Japan's movement toward militarization represent long-term military threats on the eastern borders of the Soviet Union.

At the same time, China, with the approval of the United States, is artificially maintaining tension in Kampuchea and in the border district of Laos and Vietnam.

Marshal Ogarkov also draws attention to the fact that the present-day actions and diversion organized against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world are coordinated with the single purpose of gradually and consistently weakening and destabilizing socialism as a system. This is how they want to attain the United States' endeavors toward world dominance.

Under these circumstances it is in the vital interests of the peoples to strengthen peace and to advance along the path of rational and realistic negotiations, based on equality, whose concrete program was put forward by the Soviet Union at the party congress and which it has expanded since. The Soviet military doctrine, which is entirely of a defensive character, accords with this peaceful foreign policy. Marshal Ogarkov goes on to say that the basis of this doctrine is that, should a new world war begin, it would bring about a decisive clash between the two systems which would extend to every continent. The armed forces would wage this within coalition systems, employing every military means, with the most determined goals, involving millions in the most cruel and destructive clash in world history.

Soviet military science, in working out the theories of strategy, takes as its point of departure that it is closely connected with the socioeconomic system, with the level of the development of production, science and technology, with the moral and political state of the people and the army. It regards it as important that strategy should keep pace with the development and so should the organizational structure of the troops and the system of command. Particularly today, strategy cannot lag behind military technology because on the basis of scientific and technological development the systems of arms change in practice every 10-12 years. While in World War II the main form of war was represented by the military moods on the fronts, today widescale strategic clashes come to the forefront in the theater. This in case of war, the role of the home front and technical supplies would change. Soviet military doctrine takes cognizance to all these factors.

Marshal Ogarkov also refers in his article to the fact that the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union have prepared not only for defense but are also in possession of the up-to-date attacking means and strategies, on the ground, in the air and on the seas alike. The defense of the country and the rebuttal of a possible aggression demand the planned development of every arm of the armed forces and high-level political educational work inside the army and discipline by the soldiers because all these are extremely important components in the preparation of the army and the fleet.

Now, when the policy of imperialism and particularly of the United States is creating the danger of a move from detente toward a new cold war, the Soviet Union is untiring in ensuring that the defense capabilities of the country and its allies are on an appropriate level, stresses the chief of general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces in his article published in KOMMUNIST.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PONDERS EUROMISSILES ISSUE

PM231335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Review": "Against Washington's Diktat"]

[Text] "Once again we are shivering in the icy winds of cold war," G. Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state, wrote recently in a U.S. newspaper on the subject of Washington's foreign policy course. To all appearances, the foolhardiest members of R. Reagan's administration regard this climate of international relations as very favorable in terms of making plans for hot war.

The other day Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger openly admitted that a question of "special significance" in the formulation of U.S. military strategy "is nuclear war." For the sake of its crazy plan to achieve the impossible--military superiorty--Washington is prepared to derail detente and impart further momentum to the nuclear missile arms race. "At the moment the United States," U.S. commentator J. Kraft noted, "is clearly rushing headlong, almost blindly, into a dangerous confrontation with the Soviet Union."

Washington's policy of refusing to hold talks with Moscow in the sphere of limiting the arms race (first the U.S. administration froze the SALT II treaty, then it rejected dialogue on problems relating to medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the transatlantic calls for a rejection of the accords reached prior to that are encountering sharp criticism all over the world. Even in the United States influential figures whom one could scarcely suspect of sympathies toward our country and the world of socialism are currently pointing out the danger of prolonging the unbridled nuclear missile race. They are guided not by the "ignorance" on matters of foreign policy so characteristic, according to Americans themselves, of the current administration, but by a sober approach. For example, R. McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense, recently advocated arms limitation talks with the USSR. "The world," he said in an interview for NBC television, "long ago passed the point where extra military expenditure increases the sides' security. I believe that it is more in the interests of the United States and other Western countries to move in the direction of arms limitation and control. Retired Adm N. Gayler, former commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, and others are making the same appeal.

Washington is currently encountering in Western Europe a broad wave of indignation at its adventurist policy, which endangers the cause of peace. This is natural. In fact, it is there that the United States intends to deploy, regardless of what the West European peoples think, a new generation of nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies--around 600 Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. The United States managed to force this decision on its NATO partners at the Atlantic session in Brussels in 1979. That was the ominous first step in transforming Europe into a bridgehead where the Washington strategists have taken it into their heads to smash the approximate parity in arms between the USSR and the United States and between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

More and more sober-minded people in the West are anxiously wondering what danger this poses for Europe. The answer they come up with is: The transformation of the United States' NATO allies into Washington's "nuclear hostages," into the inevitable target of a retaliatory strike if the enemies of peace and socialism unleash a military conflict in the name of the U.S. gendarme's criminal imperial ambitions. Bellicose, aggressive circles in the United States, who cynically allow the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war, want to accustom the Americans and West Europeans to the criminal notion of the possibility of using nuclear weapons.

In what theater of hostilities do the American strategists contemplate implementing their sinister designs? "The theater," British historian Edward Thompson points out, "is Europe and the limited war will be localized in a small area between the Urals and the west coast of Ireland. According to this scenario strategic weapons (such as ICBM's) will be kept for a second strike...."

Retired U.S. Adm G. Larocque warns the West Europeans that the United States is confident that it is possible to confine a nuclear war to Europe. The U.S. press also makes it clear that the U.S. medium-range missiles and cruise missiles intended for deployment on the territory of West European allies will not be for defense but will be for launching a "first strike" against the USSR and the other socialist countries. In this way the Pentagon hopes to lessen the effect of a retaliatory strike against the United States, sacrificing its West European NATO allies in the meantime.

It is scarcely surprising that this prospect does not delight the West European broad public, which sees the decision to "upgrade" the NATO countries' missiles--a decision forced on them by the United States--as an American trap. Just like the NATO countries' Washington-imposed commitments to step up the conventional arms race, to seek to increase military appropriations annually and to carry out an expensive modernization of the military infrastructure in Europe. The Pentagon's actions aimed at further intensifying its military presence on the continent and the plans to deploy neutron weapons in Europe are also causing widespread protests in the NATO countries. A buildup of U.S. forces is in progress, particularly in central Europe. Weapons are being stockpiled there for five more U.S. divisions. A dangerous and provocative plan is being formulated whereby the United States will move its Armed Forces deployed in the FRG into areas directly adjoining the GDR and Czechoslovak borders and the U.S. military command is continuing to build up chemical weapons in Western Europe.

The Pentagon's dangerous plans and the U.S. refusal to talk with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons problems (although Washington promised to do precisely that in exchange for agreement to "upgrade arms") are causing serious friction in NATO. The West European governments are currently under tremendous pressure from broad political and public circles of the most diverse trends, including many members of ruling parties who oppose the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and are demanding that "corresponding influence," as the paper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes, be exerted on the United States to get it to resume talks.

This turn of events is clearly making Washington nervous. "I returned from a 2-week tour of Europe worried at the growth of pacifist and neutralist feelings there and the increasingly vociferous opposition to nuclear weapons," a U.S. State Department representative grumbled the other day. "The Western alliance," he continued in peremptory fashion, "must push ahead with plans todeploy the new medium-range nuclear missiles on European territory."

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's speech the other day to the members of the Foreign Policy Association in New York is also seen by commentators as another obvious attempt to pressure the allies and make them finally accept without demur the militarist course forced upon them.

The Reagan administration's plan was that this speech would convince the West Europeans, whose leaders, as the New York TIMES wrote on the eve of the speech, "are insisting that the Reagan administration moderate its misplaced militarist zeal," and Americans, most of whom are against rejecting detente and want talks with the USSR on arms limitation, that Washington is virtually "ready" for talks. But, in fact, Haig confined himself to reiterating vague promises about starting an "official discussion" in November or December Moreover, having effectively confirmed that Washington does not want constructive talks, he advocated an approach to the problem incompatible with the principle of the sides' equality and security. In short, Haig failed to refute the fact that at no time since the Reagan administration came to power in Washington has the United States taken any real step to continue, even on a preliminary basis, the discussion of the essential elements of arms limitation issues despite the Soviet Union's oft-stated readiness to talk. Washington's deeds graphically demonstrate, however, that the United States, to use Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt's words, is continuing to draw its NATO partners into the process of the "Europeanization of the nuclear risk" and is putting European security in mortal danger through its policy.

The Soviet people wholly share the thoughts and feelings of the millions of West Europeans who resolutely oppose the dangerous U.S. plans and want Europe to become a continent of peace. In turn, the European public and political circles give the broadest support to the Soviet Union's position on problems relating to safeguarding European security. "The USSR is prepared to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country the day talks begin in earnest.

That is provided, of course, the United States tells us that it, too, will not build up its medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe during the period of the talks," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at a dinner in Willy Brandt's honor. "The Soviet Union expects real and substantial results from these talks. We believe that the time has come to move along the path of curtailing nuclear missiles."

It is absolutely clear that those who ignore appeals and arguments based on reason are assuming a heavy responsibility for the fate of peace not only in Europe but all over the world.

USSR, GDR DELEGATES SEE MBFR TALKS 'STAGNATING'

Tarasov Press Conference

LD231520 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Vienna, 23 Jul, TASS--The final plenary meeting of the 24th round at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The representatives of the USSR and the United States spoke at the meeting.

Journalists were informed at a press conference after the meeting that the head of the Soviet delegation Nikolay Tarasov had said in his statement that the line at instensifying the arms race and attaining military superiority adopted by some NATO countries negatively affected the progress of the Vienna talks. Central Europe was being drawn into the orbit of intensive military preparations.

Speaking about the position of the West at the negotiations, the Soviet representative said that although the NATO leaders had succeeded in imposing a clearly unconstructive course on the Western participants in connection with which they insisted on an unconditional adoption of their proposals, failed to respond to compromise proposals of socialist countries and rejected the business-like efforts to elaborate the first agreement. [sentence as received]

Such an unrealistic line is evidently explained by the attempts of the West to turn the Vienna negotiations into a sort of a screen behind which the militarist circles could stockpile armaments and increase their military potential. If that is so the socialist countries will have to make corresponding conclusions.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries are making extensive efforts to direct the Vienna talks into a constructive channel and to attain first concrete results at the talks. They propose to come to terms without delay not to increase the numerical strength of troops of the participants in the period when the talks are going on.

It is a firm conviction of the socialist countries that the talks can attain results only given the readiness of all the participants to make mutual compromises, to give due regard for the legitimate interests of one another and to refrain from advancing preliminary conditions. Any attempts to conduct negotiations from the position of strength and to link the solution of problems discussed with the questions outside the limits of the agreed mandate can only doom the negotiations to stagnation.

We would like to believe, the head of the Soviet delegation said, that people in Western capitals would understand at long last that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and that the continued arms race can have extremely negative consequences.

Without facing a risk of self-destruction, the Europeans just cannot ignore the necessity of resolving successfully the problem of stabilizing military and political relations in the centre of Europe. This task could be implemented only with the help of serious negotiations.

Speaking at the opening of the memorial complex in Kiev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev said: "The international situation can be better or worse, but it is essential not to stray from the correct path. We shall work insistently to ease off tensions, to preserve detente and to ensure its further development." The delegations of socialist countries have always proceeded and will proceed from that during the dialogue in Vienna.

In conclusion that Soviet delegation urged Western participants to facilitate an early attainment of progress at the talks.

A recess was announced at the Vienna negotiations till the end of September.

GDR's Wieland Comments

PM241154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "Nearing the End of the Round"]

[Text] Vienna, 17 Jul--The participants in the Vienna talks on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Arms in central Europe are just a week away from the end of the 24th round. Yesterday's plenary session was addressed by A. Wieland, head of the GDR delegation.

As was revealed at the press conference, A. Wieland said that the GDR People's Chamber, fully endorsing the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world," called on parliaments and peoples to halt the runaway arms race and to prevent any further delay in disarmament talks. This applies in full measure to the Vienna talks, which are deadlocked as a result of the NATO countries' stonewalling.

The proposals submitted at the Vienna talks by the socialist states, A. Wieland said, present a real opportunity for a prompt solution of the key problems of an initial agreement (on reducing USSR and U.S. Armed Forces and arms--I. Melnikov). They provide a basis for reaching agreement on questions concerning the volume and sequence of USSR and U.S. troop reductions in the first stage, a collective freeze on the numerical strength of troops by the other direct participants between the stages of the arms reduction, setting an upper limit on the number of air force personnel, and a mechanism for ensuring that both alliances maintain equal collective troop levels on completion of the two-stage reductions. But the NATO countries refuse to come to an agreement on these questions, hiding behind farfetched and phony excuses. By linking the central problems involved in an agreement with other unrelated questions they are blocking the drafting of an initial agreement and dooming the talks to stagnation.

OTTAWA DECLARATION SEEN 'HYPOCRITICAL', 'VAGUE'

LD231140 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 23 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan]

[Text] Ottawa, 23 Jul, TASS--If one recalls how much talk there was around the "North-South" dialogue before the leaders of the United States, Japan, France, the FRG, Britain, Italy and Canada met at the Chateau Montebello Hotel near Ottawa for another conference, one can rightly say after looking at the declaration of the summit: "The mountain has brought forth a mouse."

The section of the declaration dealing with relations with developing countries, has plenty of hypocritical pronouncements on a desire of those capitalist states to help developing countries. But these empty promises were needed by the participants in the conference to disguise somewhat the lack of specific decisions. The "seven" even failed to agree on setting up an international agency to ease the oil problems of many developing countries. The American oil cooperations, according to the press, objected to this proposal.

Local observers drew attention to the deliberately vague formulations in the declaration and the abundance of loopholes and conditions which enable the "seven" to wreck any proposals that do not suit foreign, above all American corporations.

A reconstruction of international economic relations on a just foundation, as demanded by the developing countries, is long overdue. What the West offers to developing countries, however--to throw their doors wide open to transnational monopolies, to guarantee the inviolability of their capital investments and not to put up any obstacles to the plunder of their national wealth--has nothing in common with an equitable construction of international economic relations. Such "assistance" is fraught with the threat of complete economic enslavement of countries many of which gained political independence comparatively not long ago.

Various neocolonialist projects, maturing in the West and disguised as "assistance" to developing countries, serve as a smokescreen under the cover of which international imperialism seeks to direct the socio-economic process in those countries into the channel it needs and to continue the predatory exploitation of their natural resources.

'OCEAN VENTURE-81' VIEWED AS SABER RATTLING

LD221752 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 22 Jul 81

[by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul, TASS--The United States, jointly with some of its allies in Latin America and Western Europe, started the largest naval exercises in the Atlantic Ocean since World War II code-named "Ocean Venture-81". American news agencies have reported with reference to a representative of the U.S. Atlantic Command that the exercises, in which all aspects of sea warfare will be practised, will involve a total of 250 ships, more than 1,000 aircraft and 120,000 men and officers. The exercises are scheduled to be held in six stages from mid-July to mid-September.

The geographical scope of the exercises will be also unprecedented--they will be held simultaneously in the south and north of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Caribbean as well as in the Norweigan and Baltic Seas near Soviet borders.

The Pentagon officials are systematically rattling the sabre, be it demonstration of force to "protect U.S. interests" thousands of miles away from America's coasts, dangerous troop movements in Western Europe or exercises to practise large-scale warfare. The provocative nature of "Ocean Venture-81" is obvious: This is a multi-purpose operation by Washington to intimidate the Latin American countries that express solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua and the fighting peoples of El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala. It also seeks to hold down mounting protests in Western Europe and Scandinavian countries against the stationing of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to "produce an impression" on the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The international climate of today is extremely tense as a result of activities by the present U.S. administration and its closest allies in the Middle East, southwest and Southeast Asia. This new sabre-rattling to whip up militaristic attitudes and war hysteria by the U.S. ruling circles is a sign that Washington has never understood anything and never learned a lesson from the past years of cold war and the defeat of U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

Genuine ensurance of peace and security and prevention of war are incompatible with further efforts to build up armaments and war preparations. It calls for disarmament, cooperation and confidence between states. The Soviet proposals to extend the confidence measures zone are becoming increasingly topical in the context of the large-scale naval maneuvres being started by the U.S. and its allies in the Atlantic Ocean. As is known, the Soviet Union has displayed the readiness to extend these measures to all the European part of the USSR provided there will be corresponding extension of the confidence measures zone by the Western states, too. The involvement of American forward-based means in the military exercises in question only stresses the acuteness of this problem and the pressing need to solve it.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SESSION

PM231400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jul--The 2-day session of the Socialist International Bureau, in which the leaders of the social democratic parties of over 20 countries, including the FRG, Austria, Denmark and Norway, where these parties are in power, ended here today.

The present state of East-West relations was the main topic of the discussions which developed at the session, which was chaired by Willy Brandt. Special attention was paid to the situation which has formed in Europe in connection with the NATO decision to deploy in West Europe new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

"The report delivered by W. Brandt, who, accompanied by H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], recently visited Moscow, attracted exceptional attention from those taking part in the meeting, who were gathered at the SPD headquarters," the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER wrote today. "W. Brandt expressed the conviction that the USSR is prepared to hold talks on arms control measures."

"I believe this trip and its results to have been extremely useful primarily because we must save and continue the policy of detente. All preconditions for new talks between East and West must be studied for this. And W. Brandt's trip to Moscow undoubtedly served this purpose," B. Kreisky, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, said.

The attention of those taking part in the meeting was also attracted by the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in north Europe, which is supported by the Soviet Union and a number of other countries.

It was mainly with a view to discussing this problem that the leaders of the Nordic countries' social democratic parties came to Bonn. Danish Prime Minister A. Jorgensen, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, urged the West to make broader use of the opportunities opened up by the USSR's proposals for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Euorpe. "This opens up opportunities which must be used one way or another and which must be realized," he said.

"The results of W. Brandt's trip to Moscow were an incentive for statements in favor of turning north Europe into a nuclear-free zone to be stepped up in the ranks of Norway's ruling party," FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE writes, noting that this problem was touched on during the meeting between Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt.

However, it is clear from Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund's statement that the United States categorically opposes the creation of such a zone. The minister reported that during his talks with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig the United States voiced sharp disagreement with such plans. "Haig," Frydenlund said, "was skeptical about the plan to create the zone." Nonetheless, the newspaper ARBEIDERBLADET points out, the Norwegian Government will continue work to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, despite the negative attitude toward it on the part of a number of NATO countries and the U.S. side's reaction, which complicates further headway on this issue.

F. Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, reaffirmed at the session his party's negative attitude to Spain's entry into NATO. In a talk with an EFE correspondent he stressed that such a step would disrupt the prevailing military equilibrium between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. Gonzalez again rejected the thesis that Spain's membership in NATO would serve to "democratize" the Spanish Army.

Also on the session's agenda were questions connected with the forthcoming meeting in Mexico of the heads of a number of governments and states on the subject of relations between the industrially developed and developing countries, and the situation in El Salvador and several other Latin American countries.

Speaking at a press conference today, W. Brandt summed up the results of the bureau session. He stated that those taking part in it had expressed the common conviction that the process of the limitation of strategic offensive arms by both great powers should be resumed and continued as soon as possible. The leaders of the Socialist International parties believe, he continued, that talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons should be begun as soon as possible--before the end of this year--and that they should lead to positive results. Those taking part in the session expressed themselves in favor of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

W. Brandt reported that the Socialist International Bureau members had termed useful the results of his recent talks in Moscow.

Those taking part in the session, he noted, expressed solidarity with the liberation movements in Latin America and appealed to responsible U.S. politicians to display greater understanding of events in this region.

As is well known, the Socialist Parties disagree radically with the interpretation of the situation in El Salvador and other Latin American countries given by the United States, which sees the struggle of this region's peoples for a better future as the intrigues of some external forces. The socialists of the European countries openly denounce this position.

Speaking at a press conference, G. Harlem Brundtland answered a question on Norway's attitude to the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. Citing L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the questions of the correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI, she said: Our party supports the idea of such an agreement and has even included it in its own program. We consider it possible to create a nuclear-free zone in north Europe within the framework of an all-European context--that is, in the course of talks on the reduction of arms throughout Europe. We have heard what A. Haig has said about this. Of course, we must heed the opinion of our ally--the United States. However, the decision must be taken here after discussion with our allies, the Social Democratic Parties and governments of the north European countries.

KONDRASHOV HITS 'HYPOCRISY' OF REAGAN POLICY

PM241011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "Exercises in Hypocrisy"]

[Text] A report was flashed from Havana recently: Five counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin had been arrested. Coming from the United States, they landed secretly on the north coast of Maysnzas Province on 5 July. The group was trained in the United States with other counterrevolutionaries who were to land later. The group has to have made an attempt on Fidel Castro's life during the national festivities on 26 July....

This report was lost in the pile of world news, belonging to the category of the ordinary and commonplace rather than the sensational. Something ordinary. One more line in the endless chronicle of the overt and cover war against Cuba, which has now been waged for 22 years from the territory of the country which looms massively over the Island of Freedom, aiming at its very heart the pistol muzzle of the Florida Peninsula, where there are the most nests of Cuban counterrevolution built with CIA help and patronage. It is said that 24 attempts have been made on the life of Comrade Fidel Castro alone. This figure was given on American television in February by CIA Agent Amdo Estrada--not just anyone, but someone who once himself prepared such an attempt on his bosses' orders.

An ordinary news item.... Nevertheless, I would like to extract this fact from the aforementioned pile and interpret it in greater detail; not only because a crime, when it is repeated and becomes ordinary, grows still more criminal and reveals the makeup of an incurable recidivist. Attention should be drawn to the new subversion because under the new American administration the CIA is getting up to its old tricks and because sinister practical meaning is beginning to fill the threat which Edwin Meese, a very influential presidential adviser, expressed as follows: Washington "does not rule out any possible action against Havana." It is not hard to see that there are two key words in this statement. "Any" means they are prepared for everything. "Possible" means that not everything is within their power, and their reach is short.

Finally, there is another reason that prevents us from overlooking the new criminal sally. During the very first days of the Reagan administration, Washington proclaimed with pomp the struggle against "international terrorism," ascribing this to Moscow, Havana and other capitals of socialist states and making this expression synonymous with a most shameless anti-Soviet policy. And now it is precisely this "struggle" against terrorism that is inspiring various terrorists, including Cuban counterrevolutionaries. These anti-Cuban terrorists have understood superbly the meaning of this "struggle": They are once again being unchained. Listening to instructive, highly moral speeches from Washington and at the same time maintaining practical, purposeful contacts with the CIA, they long ago understood the nature of the American imperialists' hypocrisy. What, then, is it! It is this: When you are a highwayman, never forget to take the garments of a holy Joe with you.

If you take just the region of Central America, it is easy to establish that the combination of a highwayman with a pious holy Joe (was it not this that American President Theodore Roosevelt had in mind when he coined this immortal aphorism back at the dawn of the century: "Speak softly and carry a big stick"?) suits not only anti-Cuban terrorists but also, for example, the Salvadoran junta and other repressive regimes. They have not only taken heart on hearing tirades against "international terrorism" but have also been shored up bodily to some degree on receiving assistance from Washington in the form of weapons and dollars for still more brutal terror against their own peoples.

Keeping the maximum distance from their unpopular predecessors, the present Washington leaders portray themselves almost as the opposites of former President Carter and his entourage. Differences do, in fact, exist, although we will have to see if they make things any easier for the Americans. But there is a decisive similarity on one point--the same ineradicable hypocrisy. Let us recall how a year ago holy Joe Carter, showing tireless concern for laurels as a fighter for "human rights," threw open the gates to antisocial elements and a frankly criminal rifraff who were straining to leave Cuba for the Promised Land of America. The Cuban people willingly handed them over to their American patrons. And what happened? Blissful propaganda tenderness did not remain long on Uncle Sam's face. Naturally, the Cuban criminals continued to behave in a criminal manner in America, and now in Atlanta alone, capital of Jimmy Carter's home state, approximately 2,000 valuers of American "freedom" who sailed in from Cuba are sitting in jail--the fruit of Carter's hypocrisy which has ripened in just 1 year.

But not all are behind bars. Some are in camps, where "cadres" for the secret war against Cuba are being trained under CIA supervision. And this work of raising terrorists has been stepped up enormously now that the CIA is experiencing a "second youth" under an administration which has launched a crusade against "international terrorism." Carter had one hypocrisy, while Reagan has another, but is this difference of fundamental significance? Hypocrisy remains hypocrisy, and both in the case of "human rights" and in the case of the campaign against "international terrorism" it has been elevated to the level of state policy. In both cases it is no way embarrassed by the presence of a yawning gulf between the exalted word and the unsavory deed, and the fate of the former Cubans is proof of this.

Of course, the pharisaism of American policy is not confined to the Western Hemisphere. There have been more than enough fresh examples over the past 6 months--and of a very capital nature. This is probably the best-known and most capital example--how Western capitals are being led by the nose with promises to start talks with Moscow on the question of nuclear missile weapons in Europe, wasting the time needed for seeking peaceful solutions for the sake of gaining time for new American superarmaments. And quite recently, as a result of talks between Israeli Premier Begin and Washington's emissary MacFarlane, the "removal of the misunderstanding" which had slightly clouded relations between the two capitals was reported. What, then, comes under this minor category of "misunderstanding"? It turns out to be the banditlike Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear center near Baghdad. An act of international terrorism in its purest form? A very dangerous precedent? Yes, in the opinion of the vast majority of the world community. But in Washington's opinion just a "misunderstanding" which, of course, will not upset the special nature of American-Israeli relations and will hardly disturb the schedule for deliveries of American arms, which, as experience shows, do not stand about unused in Israel.

All this does not prevent Washington politicians from instructing other nations how to manage their affairs and get on with each other. It does not prevent them from passing insulting judgments on countries with different socioeconomic systems. The latest example of, one might say, ritual, planned hypocrisy is the U.S. President's proclamation relating to the so-called "enslaved nations week," starting 19 July. The current President was clearly endeavoring to outdo his predecessors in crude attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. When anti-Sovietism is a matter of personal convictions that is one thing. It is quite another matter when anti-Sovietism becomes the chief practical content of a great power's foreign policy. That concerns everyone. It is dangerous. It is fraught with new complications in international life, which is already far from simple. It increases discord, not the search for concord on a planet which resembles a powder magazine and appears on military charts densely crisscrossed with trajectories of nuclear missile weapons. At any rate Washington's impudent anticommunism encourages everyone who dislikes the improvement of international life, ranging from lovers of bellicose rhetoric to reactionary dictators, terrorists of every stripe and "cloak and dagger knights" far removed from chivalry.

'DANGEROUS STAGE' SEEN IN U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 23 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 23 Jul, TASS--The United States intends to expand its "strategic relations" with China which are directed at heightening tension in Asia, destabilizing the international situation, enhancing confrontation with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and at waging jointly an undeclared war against Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This is made clear from a speech at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Arthur Hummel whom President Reagan appointed as the new U.S. ambassador in Beijing. He said that Washington attaches great importance to these relations and believes that they correspond to the "U.S. vital interests."

The American ambassador emphatically stressed that there is a similarity of interests between Washington and Beijing, that relations between them are becoming increasingly more cordial and that the United States regards China from now on as a "friendly nation." He pointed out in this connection that the Reagan administration's decision to sell modern American arms to Beijing was a logical development of American-Chinese relations. According to him, Washington is now actively examining exactly what types of weaponry should be supplied to Beijing.

The remarks by the American ambassador make it clear that obvious now is a new, extremely dangerous stage in the development of American-Chinese partnership, primarily in the expansion of its military aspects. The ambassador said with menace that the maintenance of certain military relations with China is absolutely inevitable for the United States.

Arthur Hummel was transferred to China from Pakistan from whose territory an undeclared war is being waged against Democratic Afghanistan, and Washington and Beijing armed terrorist gangs are sent into that country. An expert on such affairs, Hummel emphasized the community of goals of the United States and China as regard Afghanistan.

Hummel's statements are assessed here as evidence of the intentions of Washington and Beijing to expand the coordination of efforts in escalating the undeclared war against Afghanistan. It is indicative that a group of Afghan bandits, who arrived in Washington, pressed at another session in Congress on the same day for even greater American military support to the Afghan counterrevolutionary units. According to press reports, this support in American arms deliveries to the gangs is now worth 40 million dollars and is continuing to grow.

PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW230751 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Alekseyev's commentary]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee not long ago distorted the Soviet Union's China policy. The resolution asserts for example, that it was the Soviet Union which turned ideological differences into differences of state relations. This assertion by the CCP plenary session is totally untenable. Actually it was specifically Mao Zedong and his confidants who should be held responsible for turning ideological differences into differences of state relations. From the moment the CCP leaders began to attack the CPSU's ideological stand, they had already started to reduce their cooperation with the Soviet Union in all basic aspects under the slogan of self-reliance.

Owing to China's provocations in 1960, the Soviet Government could not help recalling the Soviet experts from China. In that year the Chinese Government demanded that the Soviet Government drastically reduce all economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreements and contracts that it had concluded with our country earlier. During the negotiations on economic, scientific and technical cooperation held from February to June in 1960, the Chinese representatives, in disregard of the Chinese people's interests, prohibited the Soviet Union from continuing the 100 or so industrial projects being built with Soviet assistance. Later China also rejected the Soviet Union's technical assistance in building the last 66 projects. From 1960 to 1961, owing to the Chinese leaders' mistakes, Soviet-Chinese technical cooperation was drastically reduced. Ignoring the Chinese people's national interests, the Chinese leaders even uttered such things as "There is no need for China to develop scientific and technical relations with the Soviet Union." In June 1961 only two agreements were signed to replace the seven that had been signed and came into effect earlier. Because of the amendments to those agreements and in accordance with the Chinese authorities' insistence and demands, bilateral obligations were sharply reduced; and later even these ties were completely terminated as a result of the Chinese leaders' mistakes.

In foreign trade, China likewise pushed a line of curtailing ties with the Soviet Union. From 1960 China also began to reduce its cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. The scale of Sino-Soviet cultural cooperation dropped to its lowest point in 1961 and, again because of the Chinese leaders' mistakes, the two countries' cultural exchange came to a complete halt in the following years. It must be emphatically pointed out here that the Soviet Union never took one single step during those years to weaken Soviet-Chinese ties in state relations. On the contrary, the Soviet Union did all it could to prevent such a process. But all our endeavors in this regard were met by the Chinese leaders' stubborn resistance. Such acts of reducing and rejecting the maintenance of economic and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union reflected the general line pushed by Mao Zedong and his confidants to alienate China from the socialist community and draw the country closer to the capitalist countries.

The whole world knows, from the moment that relations between our two countries began to worsen until today, the Soviet Union has been doing its utmost to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations and has been attempting to bring the Soviet-Chinese relationship back on the track of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union has expressed its sincere hope in developing cooperation and exchange for mutual benefit with China and has repeatedly proposed to the Chinese Government to expand (?mutual cooperation), and to establish cooperation between the academies of sciences and reinstate contacts in health, sports, tourism and other fields on a long-term basis. But all this has been turned down by China. Furthermore, in a statement issued in April of 1979, the Chinese Government stated its refusal to expand the treaty of Soviet-Chinese friendly alliance and cooperation concluded in 1950.

All these facts convincingly prove that the worsening of relations between our two countries was a consequence of the Chinese leaders' mistakes. Now the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee asserts that it was the Soviet Union which turned ideological differences into differences of state relations. It is not surprising that the Chinese leaders today need such an assertion to defend Mao's antisocialist policies, because they have continued to push the same policies--cutting ties with the Soviet Union and approaching capitalist countries.

PONOMAREV VIEWS THREAT OF PAKISTANI BOMB

LD231800 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 81

[By TASS analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul, TASS—The British weekly NEW SCIENTIST wrote today that Pakistan would have its own atomic bomb this summer and would probably test it by the end of the year in China. According to the magazine, President Ziaul Haq discussed the possibility of testing it on Chinese territory with Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang during his recent visit to Islamabad. The weekly cites other numerous facts, including the opinion of American intelligence experts, showing that the Islamabad leaders are persistently striving to acquire at any cost their own nuclear weapons and thus change the existing balance of forces in the region.

The press repeatedly reported about the work to develop an atomic bomb in Pakistan, but the Islamabad authorities either ignored or denied the facts in seeking to lull the vigilance of the neighbouring countries and of entire world public opin on. When the new administration took office in the United States, Pakistan became an increasingly more obedient tool in Washington's political designs. It is being gradually turned into a jumping off ground for the implementation of U.S. strategic plans in South and southwest Asia.

The United States and Pakistan have agreed on a five-year programme of U.S. military-political aid to the Zia regime worth three billion dollars. The bulk of the means is designated for purchasing weapons, including F-16 fighter-planes, M-60 tanks and other military equipment. In order to make it easier to rearm Pakistan, the Reagan administration asked Congress to change the law banning military aid to countries which refuse to support the restriction on the proliferation of nuclear weapons or place themselves under international control. When it became clear that Pakistan was seeking to develop its own nuclear weapons, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger directly stated in an interview with the London SUNDAY TIMES that what mattered for Washington was that the Pakistani nuclear bomb remain in the hands of a government friendly to the United States. In other words, Islamabad was actually given the green light for developing nuclear weapons.

The fact that the weapon is to be tested on a Chinese testing site sheds additional light to the perilous nature to the military-political alliance which is being established between Washington and Beijing. Obvious is a careful coordination of joint actions and kind of "division of labour" between the United States and China in their global aspirations. The newspaper Washington POST referring to CIA secret reports, wrote today that Beijing delivers enriched uranium to South Africa, which can be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Not long ago the Western press reported about the existing alliance between South Africa, Israel and Taiwan to develop their own nuclear weapons, the alliance which, as is known, receives U.S. support. It now turns out that not only Washington but also Beijing are involved in this clandestine "nuclear club."

Washington and Chinese officials craftily play on Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, striving to use Pakistan as a tool for implementing their own designs and putting pressure on India and other countries in the region in order to make them abandon their independent course. Nuclear proliferation is the most dangerous thing on earth and those who encourage such proliferation, obviously or in secret, play with the destinies of millions of people.

BABRAK KARMAL VISITS LENIN MUSEUM IN MOSCOW

LD231420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Summary] Babrak Karmal, who is on vacation in the USSR, visited the central Lenin Museum in Moscow today.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND

PM231025 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 17 Jul 81 pp 6-8

[Special correspondent Aleksandr Usvatov Kabul interview with DRA Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand: "Developing the Economy, Improving Living Conditions..."--date of interview not specified; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Literally a few days before the formation of the National Fatherland Front in mid-June, the DRA Revolutionary Council appointed a new chairman of the Council of Ministers. The post was taken up by 46-year-old Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo. At the same time he is head of the State Planning Committee.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand received NOVOYE VREMYA special correspondent Aleksandr Usvatov in his Kabul residence and described in detail the economic situation in Democratic Afghanistan and expounded the economic and social policy of the PDPA and the government. This was the first interview the new DRA head of government had given to a foreign journalist.

"When the new stage of the April revolution began in Afghanistan," S.'A. Keshtmand said, "the situation in the country--Amin's legacy--was very difficult in many respects, but particularly in the socioeconomic sphere.

"We saw it as the main task to provide the population with goods in daily demand and to restrain price rises. I must note that the state has been able to maintain stable prices during the 18 months which have elapsed since the start of the new stage of the revolution. We have been given invaluable selfless assistance in this by the Soviet Union. And we are very grateful. The USSR has supplied us with a large quantity of goods the people need: sugar, vegetable oil, fats, fertilizers."

[Question] How have these goods been distributed and how are they being distributed? Through the state trading network?

[Answer] Yes. But also free: through enterprises, through various public organizations--women's and youth organizations and trade unions--and through agricultural cooperatives.

We regard it as an important success in economic activity that in the last Afghan year, 1359 (which ended on 20 March 1981); the state budget showed no deficit. And do not forget that this was in the conditions of the undeclared war being waged against the DRA by imperialism, hegemonism and regional reaction with the help of mercenary bandits. For 1360, which began on 21 March, we have again drawn up a balanced budget and we hope to be able to fulfill it.

Foreign trade developed well last year. Trade turnover almost doubled in cost terms, primarly through increased exports.

[Question] What does the DRA export?

[Answer] Mainly the traditional Afghan exports. The natural gas exported to the Soviet Union is our biggest source of income. Then there is fresh and dried fruit, cotton, karakul furs, leather, sheepskins and handicrafts, above all carpets.

We trade extensively with many capitalist states, in particular West European and Asian states, and even with the United States--a country which is virtually leading the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

[Question] Would it be correct to say that, although many of those countries do not recognize or ignore the present DRA Government, this does not affect trade and commercial relations?

[Answer] Quite correct. Trade is taking place without restrictions. After all, it is advantageous to them--economically materially advantageous--and political antipathies give way to that. We hope that active business ties will form the basis for a realistic approach to our government. I will observe that Afghanistan has considerable currency reserves for a developing country.

In essence the peasants pay a nominal sum for the services of the machine and tractor stations. We are providing more and more peasants with high-grade seed for wheat, cotton, sugar beet and other crops and mineral fertilizers obtained from the USSR. We supply cooperatives with agricultural tools produced by the Khangalak machinery plant. The peasants are aware of the change taking place in the country and of the new authorities' concern for the countryside. And this certainly makes the peasants support the revolution and takes the ground from under the feet of the hostile propaganda put about by the Dushmans and their foreign patrons.

[Question] What is the essence of the joint resolution adopted in mid-June by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers on land reform?

[Answer] This is a document of fundamental importance for the DRA on the further implementation of the agrarian reform which began in the revolution's first year. The aims of the reform are reasserted: to eliminate feudal relations and vestiges of prefeudal relations in the countryside, to limit the scale of land ownership of major private landowners, and to grant land free to peasant families and agricultural workers who have little or no land.

In the past many peasants who received plots under agrarian reform had their state documents confirming their ownership of that land taken away and destroyed by landowners or hired bandits, either by threats or by force. They will now be issued with new official documents.

The resolution contains an important provision of the just distribution of water, which in our conditions is as valuable as the land itself. The construction of irrigation systems, roads, schools and hospitals in rural localities is planned.

It should be noted that the reform will now cover all provinces of Afghanistan, without exception, whereas before a number of provinces remained outside its sphere of operation. In implementing it we must avoid the mistakes and distortions permitted formerly and rectify them. At first the reform was carried out from above without the necessary consideration of local conditions. For instance, there were cases where peasants were afraid to take the land. We have now adopted a course of implementing the reform from below, so to speak, on the basis of a broad democratic peasants' movement. Rural dwellers will become involved through peasants' committees and cooperatives.

[Question] Is it true that certain cooperatives have collapsed under pressure from the Dushmans and that peasants have left them?

[Answer] Yes, there have been such cases in some places. This is the direct result not simply of pressure from the counterrevolutionaries but of cruel terror and outright violence. At the same time in other regions cooperatives are emerging and strengthening. They are united in the union of agricultural cooperatives.

[Question] What is the DRA's policy as regards the private sector? And the big capitalists?

[Answer] Let us begin by saying that there were practically no big businessmen in Afghanistan. The few who were here emigrated during the initial stage of the revolution. Now, as a rule, industrialists and traders are no longer leaving. The vast majority of them are sincerely cooperating with the government. They know that nothing threatens them or their capital or property. At the new stage of the revolution they feel security within society. They can work calmly and freely and continue to do business and obtain profits. We have an interest in their producing an increasing quantity of consumer goods, ensuring their supply to the population and participating in the growing export and import business. The chamber of trade and industry, which unites private businessmen, is a founder-member of the National Fatherland Front.

[Question] That means that the counterrevolution cannot regard businessmen and traders as its own social base?

[Answer] No, fortunately not. It is in their interests and to their advantage to support the revolution, and they realize that.

Major land and property owners plus individual rich families among religious circles who enjoyed excessive privileges under former regimes--that is the social base of the counterrevolution, which is actively fanned from abroad.

Most mullahs and other religious figures, however, are cooperating with the government. They expose the false foreign "defenders" of Islam, who are in fact bringing the people grief and misery and preventing them from living and working in peace and tranquillity. Now every clergyman, every believer in our country is daily aware, cannot fail to be aware of how our national democratic state respects Islam. Not only are all the mosques operating, but new ones are being constructed.

The Supreme Council of Ulemas (Muslim theologians) and clergy, displaying its patriotism, has also joined the National Fatherland Front.

[Question] Comrade Keshtmand, you have only recently become prime minister. What do you regard as the main tasks for the government you lead?

[Answer] The DRA Government will consistently direct its efforts toward, first, developing our country's economy and culture and, second, ensuring an improvement in living conditions and living standards for all the people. The main obstacle on this path is created by the criminal actions of gangs of counterrevolutionaries which the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and regional reaction keep sending into Afghanistan, chiefly from Pakistani territory. The complete elimination of foreign mercenaries and the safeguarding of peaceful life in the country is task number one. In the struggle against counterrevolution great significance is attached to explanatory work among the masses. They must know what benefits and advantages the April revolution has brought them and will continue to bring. It is important to reach everyone. And in our backward country that is not easy.

The national army, the militia and the security organs, supported by the PDPA and the Afghan democratic youth organizations, have in effect already beaten and destroyed the biggest bandit formations. It is chiefly small bands hiding in the hills which continue to perpetrate outrages. Residents in many settlements are now increasingly frequently rebuffing them by their own efforts.

I wish to draw your attention to another very indicative process: More and more Afghans are returning home from Pakistan--singly, in large families and in whole tribes. Many of them found themselves in an alien land, having been deceived by counterrevolutionary propaganda. They love their country and want to live and work in peace at home. On the other hand, truthful information is gradually reaching the refugees about how the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government accords with the vital interests of working people and ordinary people. And although the Pakistani authorities are hindering their return home, trying to drive Afghans on their territory into counterrevolutionary bandit formations, the flow of people returning home is increasing every day.

[Question] In this connection, allow me to ask you how you see the prospects for a settlement of the situation which has grown up over Afghanistan?

[Answer] Our position is precise and clear. The only reasonable path to such a settlement is talks. Back in May last year we proposed talks with the governments of our neighbors Pakistan and Iran on the normalization of relations with them, so as to ensure that their territories would not be used for subversive activity against the DRA or for any other form of interference in our internal affairs. These accords would be backed up, according to our intentions, by guarantees from the USSR and the United States.

[Question] What are last year's results in agriculture and industry like?

[Answer] Last year's agricultural production surpassed the planned indicators. More wheat, fruit and vegetables were grown than planned. The sugar beet and cotton harvests were a little lower than planned. And that is above all a direct consequence of subversive actions and bandit raids by those who falsely depict themselves as "fighters for the faith." In fact they are doing considerable damage to the peasantry and to the fruits of their labor. Nonetheless we calculate that this year the country will produce more agricultural output than the plan envisages. And considerably more than last year's level.

Now, industry. In the last Afghan year there was a 7-percent increase in the extraction of natural gas, which reached 2.7 billion cubic meters. The electricity generation plan was overfulfilled. The Khangalak machinery plant in Kabul, the Sabzak coal mine in Herat and the wool spinning and textile factories in Kabul, Balkh and Qandahar coped successfully with plan targets.

Unfortunately not all enterprises worked to full capacity. The shortage of spare parts and interruptions in raw materials deliveries took their toll. This is also associated with transportation difficulties. The transportation problem remains very important for us. There are really two questions here. First, the shortage of trucks. As you know, there are no railroads in Afghanistan. And second, the subversive actions of mercenary gangs of Dushmans on the highways: They attack and set fire to cargo being sent to residents in cities and villages. They are trying in this way to cause the population to become dissatisfied with the revolutionary power. But in reality they are creating anger and indignation among the people against their own bandit sorties. Our army and security forces are defending the roads against the enemy better and better.

We are striving to strengthen state transportation facilities. Here, as in much else, the Soviet Union has given us generous help, supplying a large number of Kamaz and Zil trucks. Czechoslovakia has supplied us Tatra trucks.

[Question] What are the main economic tasks being resolved this year?

[Answer] The plan for the year provides for two main directions. It is necessary to restore what has been destroyed by mercenary gangs: roads, bridges, hospitals, schools. On the other hand, to ensure the country's speediest development it is necessary to increase capital investments, particularly in the state sector. The budget for the current year, 1360, is nearly 40 percent above last year's.

We are beginning to construct a number of enterprises for the production of consumer goods (textiles, the food industry) and also in the heavy industry sphere (cement, coal mining). Electricity generation is to be increased. In a word, we are allocating two-fifths of budget appropriations for industrial development, and about 22 percent to the development of transport.

[Question] And what resources are allocated for agriculture?

[Answer] Approximately 20 percent of the budget. This will go mainly to cooperatives and on the creation of state livestock units and machine and tractor stations. We plan to create seven such stations with the Soviet Union's help. Three are already in operation, though not at full strength, in Kabul Province and in the northern provinces of Balkh and Qonduz. They have tractors and combines.

It is not our fault that this proposal has not yet found a response from the neighboring states. But I can officially confirm that it remains in force.

As for the various plans for resolving the so-called "Afghan question" without the DRA Government's participation, they have no chance of success. The recent formation of the National Fatherland Front clearly showed the whole world that the DRA Government is not isolated from the people and that it enjoys the support and confidence of the broad masses, all nationalities and all strata of the country's population. And all who really want to secure peace and complete security in our region should hold talks with this legitimate government.

DRA'S RATEBZAD BACKS SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

PM230801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Full Support"]

[Text] The appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet is a reflection of the peace-loving foreign policy course being pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state, Anahita Ratebzad, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo member, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent.

This document, he noted, is permeated with the desire of the Soviet people for peace and is aimed at curbing the militarists and saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union appealed to all parliaments and peoples of the world to take concrete steps to guarantee peace on earth, which is a clear embodiment of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet state. There is no doubt that the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal will be supported by all those who cherish peace, Anahita Ratebzad said.

'AIR-CUSHION' FREIGHTERS TO SERVICE AFGHAN ROUTE

LD221222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Leningrad, 22 Jul (TASS)--The shallows of the Amu-Darya, which prevent large ships being used to any great extent, will be no hindrance for air-cushion cargo platforms. Soviet specialists consider that the prospects for expanding shipments between the USSR and Afghanistan depend on these.

The project, worked out in Leningrad, provides for "flying" platforms of cargo capacity up to 40 tons to be used on this river route. They will provide a reliable transportation link between the Soviet port of Termez and the Afghan harbors of Shir-Khan and Khayratan. The capability of these "go-anywhere" craft to pass over shallows makes them irreplaceable at cargo handling points not equipped with powerful cranes and handling mechanisms.

The flotilla of air-cushion vehicles will be built at a shipyard in Chardzhou (Soviet Turkmenistan).

Raising the efficiency of two-way shipments is just one example of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. In Leningrad alone, 75 enterprises export their products to the DRA. These are printing presses and power equipment, light-industry goods and medical apparatus.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH SRV ON CITIZENS' MOVEMENTS

PM230831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov dispatch: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] Hanoi--An intergovernmental agreement has been signed in Hanoi on the conditions for the reciprocal movement of citizens between the USSR and the SRV.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, USSR Ambassador to the SRV B.N. Chaplin noted that the economic and cultural ties between our countries, which are expanding with every passing year, promote the strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation and serve the aims of consolidating peace and security. The agreement which has been signed is designed to raise the level of Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a still higher level and to promote an accelerated rate of socialist building in Vietnam and the further strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship for the good of both peoples.

VIETNAM CP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE

PM221553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] workers headed by Le Ouoc Than, member of the VCP Central Committee and director of the VCP Central Committee Internal Affairs Department, was in the Soviet Union 10 through 16 July in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the VCP.

During their stay in the USSR the Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with the party organizations' experience in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee departments, Moskovskiy and Kurskiy Obkoms and a number of ministries and departments.

WESTERN POLICY TOWARD ASEAN, INDOCHINA CRITICIZED

PM231040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Southeast Asian Labyrinths"]

[Text] The expansionist policy of the United States and Beijing in Southeast Asia has long since turned the region into a dangerous hotbed of military conflicts. The openly hegemonistic policy of the present U.S. administration is merely adding fresh fuel to this already simmering hotbed of tension.

There is no need to repeat to the truism about what it is that attracts the imperialists and hegemonists to Southeast Asia. The transnational monopolies see in this region of Asia a very rich market for raw materials, food, the sale of industrial goods, cheap labor and favorable conditions for investing their capital. In addition, Southeast Asia occupies an important strategic position, which is today assuming special significance in the light of American expansion in the Indian Ocean and the Near East, including the Persian Gulf region.

In Southeast Asia the strategic, political and economic interests of, primarily, such powers as the United States, Maoist China and Japan intersect. The extent of their interests differs greatly, although they agree on one thing: The main obstacle to their penetration in Southeast Asia is the Asian peoples' national liberation movement and the tendency toward the strengthening of young states' national independence.

The existence on the map of Socialist Vietnam and progressive Laos and Kampuchea in no way suits the U.S. imperialists and their Beijing rivals for the role as hegemonic power.

However, the three rivals have different approaches to resolving the problems arising in this connection. In particular, approaches differ regarding the countries united in ASEAN--Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. In turn the attitudes of each of these countries to the United States, China and Japan are also dissimilar. This is explained by historical reasons and--the main thing--by the different political, economic and military ties particular ASEAN states have with one or the other of the powers laying claim to the leading role in this region.

The leaders of the ASEAN member-countries are officially opposed to turning the association into some kind of military bloc--even a bloc labeled defensive. They express the desire to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and security, which would guarantee them economic and cultural progress. But the U.S. imperialists are pressing for ASEAN to be turned into a military bloc and are seeking to direct it against the Indochinese countries on the false pretext of a "Soviet threat."

It cannot be said that the U.S. efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful. Thus Thailand took an active part in the U.S. armed aggression against Vietnam and now Bangkok is tied to the Pentagon by several military commitments, not to mention American weapons deliveries. On Thai territory bordering Kampuchea there are tens of thousands of "refugees," among whom are a good number of Pol Pot bandits who from time to time make armed raids on neighboring Kampuchea.

Thailand occupies the most implacable position in relation to both Kampuchea and Vietnam, refusing to hold any talks with them on a regional basis. "ASEAN's position on Kampuchea is dictated by Thailand's interests," the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA wrote recently. These interests do not by any means stem from a "threat" from Kampuchea and Vietnam, as American propagandists clamor. Even Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai foreign minister, recently admitted that at present he "sees no signs which might indicate the preparation of an armed invasion of Thailand from Kampuchean territory. All this shows that Thailand's position is not by any means dictated by the interests of Thailand itself.

The presence of two U.S. bases on the country's territory--an airbase and a naval base--cannot but affect the Philippines' position. Singapore and Malaysia were also once dragged into a military agreement among five countries (Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia) directed against national liberation movements in Southeast Asia and mainly against the Indochinese countries.

The United States is now trying to revive this agreement since it is formally still in force. Thus the countries party to this agreement inevitably participate in the activity of another military bloc--ANZUS, a session of which was held in Wellington at the end of June. What it discussed was precisely the expansion of military cooperation in Southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific; it also reaffirmed support for the plans regarding Kampuchea (the convening of the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," support for Pol Pot representatives in the United Nations and so forth).

The military expenditure of the association's members is increasing, not without pressure from the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, and also in conditions of the existing bilateral military commitments of the ASEAN member-countries. According to the American journal DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, since 1975 all the ASEAN countries have more than doubled their defense expenditure and in 1980 their military expenditure increased by 47 percent in comparison with the previous year.

Thus a paradoxical position is being created inside ASEAN: The tasks the association was set at its formation are clashing with the external military and other commitments of its individual members. These commitments pull ASEAN toward confrontation with the Indochinese countries--Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. However, the ASEAN countries, in conditions of close anti-imperialist, antihegemonist cooperation, could achieve much on the path of building an independent economy and creating a zone of peace and security in the region.

Understanding this, the imperialists are attempting to sow discord between them and to weaken simultaneously both the one side and the other. The imperialists, and with them shortsighted circles in the ASEAN countries, refuse to understand that the countries of Indochina are not alone, that they rely on the support of the socialist community and all the world's progressive forces and this strengthens their national independence. At the same time the self-seeking support for ASEAN from the United States and the Beijing hegemonists turns out to be at the expense of the national independence of the association countries--for even the limited military commitments of individual ASEAN countries to the imperialists considerably lower their potential to pursue an independent policy in Southeast Asia and the international arena in general.

In refusing to meet with the Indochinese countries on a regional basis in order to settle all local problems by their own efforts and in their own national interests, the ASEAN countries are destroying with their own hands the only foundation on which the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and security can be based. That is the only possible assessment of ASEAN's steps to convene "an international conference on Kampuchea," whereby these countries are involving themselves in imperialist provocation, camouflaging it with the authority of the Asian nonaligned countries.

The U.S. imperialists and hegemonists, by their entire policy in Asia, in particular in Southeast Asia, are driving the ASEAN countries into a "minefield" since, ignoring the Asian countries' interests, they are drawing them into the dangerous game which they are embarking on with Japan and particularly with Beijing. The recent visit of the Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki to the United States and his talks with U.S. President Reagan, and also the stay in Japan of U.S. Secretary of State Haig and his talks with Foreign Minister Sonoda have shown that the United States is putting furious pressure on Japan to make it join in in the arms race at the American pace and assume the functions of gendarme in the western Pacific and Southeast Asia. Frightening Japan with the nonexistent "Soviet threat," the United States calculates that the Japanese armed forces being created over and above the needs of actual Japanese defense can, when necessary, at any time be sent to Southeast Asia.

Such a possibility, according to a report by the French newspaper LE FIGARO, has already been discussed in Manila by Haig and Sonoda. This idea, the newspaper emphasizes, "still provokes overt hostility from Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia."

And even in Japan the most farsighted circles view these Pentagon plans with apprehension, understanding that they will only fuel hostility toward Japan and will revive memories of what the Japanese occupiers did in those countries during World War II. Losing the very promising market in Southeast Asia because of anti-Japanese feeling is not an attractive prospect to the Japanese monopolists.

The ASEAN countries fear even more the consequences of the emergent U.S. flirtation with Beijing and Washington's readiness to supply it with up-to-date weapons in order to modernize the Chinese Army. Here the "Soviet threat" myth is being strenuously fueled, especially as the whole PRC foreign policy is based on anti-Sovietism. Anti-Sovietism is the camouflage for the longstanding Maoist plans for the seizure of huge territories in the southeast of the Asian Continent. These plans seem to the ASEAN countries as to be very, very real and dangerous. Aggression in Southeast Asia seems to Beijing itself to be more tempting, though the countries of this region are now very different from what they were at the time of Japanese aggression in the forties.

Recently in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Ghazali bin Shafie spoke at a seminar on business problems and considered it necessary to recall the dangerousness of Chinese policy for the peace and stability of not only Malaysia, but also its neighboring countries and all of Asia. The minister stated that the ultimate aim of Chinese policy is to establish Beijing's supremacy in the region. The above-mentioned newspaper LE FIGARO, speaking about anti-Chinese feeling in Southeast Asia, wrote that "Manila believes even more than Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta that the main threat comes from China." At the same time the United States, through its policy regarding Beijing, is intensifying to an even greater degree the Chinese threat to the Southeast Asian countries.

Thus the Reagan administration's senseless policy in Asia is complicating the already explosive and confused situation on the Asian Continent and particularly in Southeast Asia. This policy, whether it is being pursued with regard to Japan or to China, is implemented equally at the expense of the Southeast Asian countries' national interests and counter to the ASEAN's avowed aims, set by the association's organizers. In short the ultimate aims of the American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists are incompatible with the national independence of the Southeast Asian countries and with the tasks which the ASEAN countries are setting themselves when they speak of turning the region into a zone of peace and security.

The only possible way out of the situation which is being created in Southeast Asia because of the hegemonistic aspirations of the United States and Beijing is to be found on the road of creating and strengthening anti-imperialist and antihegemonist unity between the ASEAN countries and the countries of Indochina. To forget or to ignore this fact would be fraught with irretrievable mistakes in the future.

FURTHER ON PZPR CONGRESS SPEECHES, EVENTS

Jaruzelski Speech

PM231450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov and A. Shapovalov: "At the Polish Communists' Forum"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 20 Jul--The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress completed its work in the Polish capital today. The discussion of the Central Committee report ended the day before. Elections were held to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. A Politburo of 15 members and 2 candidate members and 7 PZPR Central Committee secretaries were elected. The chairmen of the Central Auditing Commission and Central Party Control Commission were approved.

On the same day W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the plenary session.

The government, W. Jaruzelski said, will actively embark on the fulfillment of the tasks outlined by the congress decisions. It will examine carefully all the proposals and demands put forward during the debates to the congress, analyze critically the opinions and comments addressed to it and draw practical conclusions from them as rapidly as possible.

The speaker noted that for the first time in the history of People's Poland an economic recession has been taking place over the past 3 years. According to estimates, this year the national income will fall 15 percent. Such a deep slump is very rare in world practice under peacetime conditions.

As long as we are producing considerably less, we can only distribute considerably less. At the same time, because of the increases in wages and social payments, the population's money incomes have increased unprecedently. In the first 6 months of this year they were almost 23 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year, while the quantity of goods supplied to the market dropped by 10 percent. As a result there is an increasingly apparent shortage of commodities on the market, speculation is intensifying, and the cost of living is rising. The phenomena of panic and hoarding goods are becoming more frequent.

At the same time Poland's debts are mounting. This has had to happen to ensure the import of food, grain, fodder and the most essential raw and semifinished materials under the conditions of a sharp decline in exports. This year debts to the capitalist countries alone will increase by approximately $3 billion. This will burden us with additional payments of credits and unusually high interest rates and will consequently make Poland's payments situation even worse.

The unfavorable development of the situation, W. Jaruzelski continued, has demanded and continues to demand that the government take many urgent, emergency decisions. In particular it is a case of mitigating the influence of the crisis on people's living conditions.

Everything done so far, however, has not succeeded in eliminating negative trends.

The government's work is frequently criticized. We accept this criticism with understanding. The activity of the Council of Ministers and its organs must be more effective. Not all departments and local economic administration organs are fulfilling their obligations with sufficient vigor and efficiency. They do not always have sufficient imagination, initiative or effectiveness.

This is gradually changing, but this process must proceed more resolutely. At the same time we must draw attention to the conditions of work of the state and economic administration--conditions which are particularly hard in the present situation. We cannot overlook the fact that many expectations and demands which are being leveled with regard to wages and social allowances, capital investments and currency revenue exceed the scope of the country's present economic potential.

What is the main, most urgent task now? It is the slowing down of the recession tendency in production and then the transition to its restoration. There is no other way. Only increased production and increased national income can be the point of departure and the basis for surmounting the difficulties which are being experienced now, the speaker said.

The speaker noted that agriculture is being given priority in the further development of the economy. The government will also firmly demand that the economic administration fulfill the tasks aimed at switching production predominantly to agriculture.

To overcome the present impasse and achieve greater freedom for maneuver in forming economic processes, it is essential to increase exports. The low level of exports is leading to the point where there is a shortage of funds for imports. This in turn makes it impossible to supply enterprises properly and thus leads to a slump in production output, which again reduces exports and as a result further restricts opportunities for imports and consequenctly production opportunities. That is just how everything revolves in a vicious circle, drawing our economy down. We should have no illusions that the deferment of payments on our current commitments can be a way out. That is only procrastinating over a problem which is becoming increasingly grave with every passing year. Export growth is the only way of resolving it.

There is only one way of rapidly activating the national economy, W. Jaruzelski continued. It consists in making the best use of the production potential. After all, it is precisely this potential, or essentially in fact a lesser potential which a few years ago provided a considerably larger volume of ourput than today. That shows that the economy is working considerably below its potential today. Machinery and equipment are being used increasingly badly, and labor efficiency is falling throughout the already reduced working week. This is not connected everywhere with a lack of raw material, fuel and energy. There are areas which could produce more if their approach to the solution of problems were more active.

The main obstacle today is the acute shortage of raw material, fuel and energy. The government has adopted a number of decisions and measures whose aim is to reduce this shortage. We are paying a particularly large amount of attention to increasing coal extraction.

The difficulties we are experiencing, W. Jaruzelski stressed, have enable us once again to recognize our true friends. In the present period which is such a tough one for us cooperation with the Soviet Union and the aid rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union and several other CEMA countries has been and remains extraordinarily valuable. We know that it is not easy for our friends to give us this aid. After all, they have many difficulties of their own.

The joint utilization of our industry's free capacities must become a new form of cooperation with these countries. The first accords on this question have already been reached with the USSR and the GDR. Talks are under way with other partners. Thanks to this, it will be possible to provide work for many enterprises, particularly enterprises of the electrical machine building, light and chemical industries.

Long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries produces various advantages. Trade exchange with the USSR helps to stabilize important sectors of our national economy.

It is marked by a commodity structure very favorable to us, primarily by the great preponderance of imports of raw materials and fuel over exports. The price system is also advantageous to us in trade with the USSR.

I must point here to false opinions and gossip alleging that trade exchange with the USSR and the other socialist countries was disadvantageous to Poland and caused us damage. Other harmful rumors are also being disseminated. They must be combated vigorously and resolutely.

A way out of the crisis, the speaker continued, is impossible without profound economic reforms. The draft for these reforms, compiled by the Commission on Economic Reform, was submitted for discussion by the extraordinary ninth congress. In preparing the draft our own experiences and the experience of other socialist countries was taken into account. Reform must be based on the self-government of the workers' collectives and central planning. We will create every necessary condition for the economic organizations' independent activity and for genuine self-government. We will strengthen central planning based on scientific foundations, which is the instrument for utilizing the objective economic laws of socialism in socioeconomic practice.

We are fully determined to act swiftly and consistently to implement the main premises of the reform. A far-reaching organization of the central economic administration has begun. Draft legislative acts have been prepared of fundamental significance for the functioning of the economy and state. As of 1 July state farms [gosselkhozy] and local industry have been working by the new principles. The experience aquired in these fields will be used in further work on the reform.

Will we succeed this time in proving that, in accordance with the theory of Marxism-Leninism our system is capable of progressive changes and that it accords with the requirements of the development of production forces? There are three important preconditions for this.

The first precondition is linked with public need, with the resolute desire of the workers' collective and all society to restructure the mechanisms of socioeconomic life and organizational structures in such a way as to comply with the requirements of the working people's broader participation in economic and state life, to comply with the requirements of their greater responsibility, to create conditions for the full involvement of the people's creative forces in the development of the economy, science, culture and other spheres of life and to prevent the emergence of crises and deformations in the future.

The second precondition is connected with our cadres' potential ability to prepare and conduct comprehensive economic reform.

The third precondition is political determination in carrying out the reform, confirmed in practice by the party and the state leadership. Serving as proof of this is the resolute course toward the development of socialist democracy. The restoration of Leninist norms of intraparty life, the clear definition of the avenues of reform during broad public discussion, their submission to the extraordinary ninth congress, and, finally, practical measures aimed at implementing the reform.

The question of enterprises' self-government and functioning requires broader elucidation, W. Jaruzelski continued. As is well known in the second half of June, draft laws on the state enterprise and the workers collectives' self-government were sent to the Sejm. Several Solidarity elements recently tried to kill these drafts.

What is the main difference between the government drafts and the so-called social draft?

The drafts compiled by the government proceed from the fundamental sociopolitical principle whereby the means of production entrusted to an autonomous enterprise are the property of all the people, while the social draft proceeds from the premise that the enterprises' funds are managed exclusively by the enterprise, and that it has a full right to them.

The acceptance of this concept would mean essentially switching from ownership by all the people to group ownership.

In setting about the incredibly hard business of surmounting the crisis, the speaker noted, the people must be sure that the road they are marking out leads to their objective. That is the basic condition for implementing the program which has been advanced.

We are faced with the need to carry out a reform in retail prices, above all to increase prices for food and for coal, gas and electricity. This is absolutely essential to introduce order into the economy, to cope with the mounting disorganization of the market, and then gradually to move away from the burdensome ration card system. Unless we carry out such a reform, the process of markets disorganization will expand with every passing day like an avalanche. While at the start of this year food prices needed to be increased 66 percent to retore equilibrium to the market, today prices must be raised by an average of 110 percent to achieve this. Any delay in carrying out reform greatly increases its social cost. Variations on the provisions of the reform of prices and the compensation allowances connected with it have been elaborated.

The price reform will not produce the expected results unless at the same time we stop the payment of money without backing it up with commodities.

Each additional sum of money paid out over and above the total value of goods produced aggravates the difficulties on the internal market, empties stores, and is accompanied by a rapid increase in prices on the free market. We must counter this phenomenon. Hence the need to refrain temporarily from demands for increased wages. Even justified demands will be deferred until production expands and deliveries of commodities to the market and the provision of services are extended. The extortion of a further increase in wages and various expensive payments through strikes leads to an impasse. This method, which undermines the vital interests of the entire people, must be resolutely discarded. Almost a year ago agreements were signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. We cannot fail to see the advances which have taken place since then in social relation s and the people's life. In accordance with the resolution of the sixth plenum of our party's Central Committee, socialist renewal, which is irreversible, is gradually advancing.

However, not everything is proceeding as we would like. The past months have been a period of systematic deterioration in the country's economic situation. This process is continuing and is being dangerously aggravated. It is impossible to attribute everything to the errors of the past.

After several weeks of relative calm, hotbeds of conflict are flaring up again. Unfortunately, the ninth congress is taking place to an unpleasant accompaniment. That is why we must ask: Who does this serve? Where are the Poles going? I am putting this question to the supreme party forum. Every aware citizen is asking himself this question. The reply to this question has tremendous significance today. It depends on the position of millions, of party and nonparty people, trade union members and all citizens. Fundamental significance attaches to overcoming the false belief that increased wages, an improvement in the market situation and improved working conditions can be demanded and achieved without an increase in production and labor productivity. The line of agreement must be based on the support of the entire work front.

The socialist state is given strength by service to the people, the leading role of the party, the democracy of its system, and control over the state apparatus by the government organs.

In this connection W. Jaruzelski dwelt on the tasks of the state and its organs and the collaboration of the authorities and various public groups and the responsibility of each of the country's citizens. Socialist legality applies to the basic principles of the functioning of the state and its organs, of public institutions, production associations and enterprises, trade unions and public organizations, and each citizen. The importance was stressed of observing the law before which all are equal. The party will demand from workers in the state, administrative and economic apparatus responsibility and discipline, initiative, persistence and conscientiousness in fulfilling the targets assigned to them; inventiveness and efficiency in resolving new, unusual and complex problems; and courage in opposing hostile or demagogic pressure and in defending the interests of the socialist state.

The law is the bulwark of the Polish People's Republic. We do not claim that it should remain unchanged: If the need arises it must be improved or renewed under the established procedure. The process of the improving legislation must strengthen our state's socialist foundations and eliminate everything delaying and curbing the effectiveness of its actions. However, there is not and cannot be any situation of extreme necessity which would justify violating existing law and order. This applies to everyone without exception. That is why the government will oppose any attempts by people to seize opportunities to put themselves outside, still more above, the law.

The state can implement its tasks only under conditions of public order and tranquillity. This is helped by the trustworthy efforts of the workers of the civilian militia, security organs and prosecutor's office and the legal organs. This is a permanent condition for the development of socialist democracy. There is no greater danger to democracy than anarchy which, like a disease, destroys healthy cells, exhausts the organism, undermines the foundations of the state, and attacks the people's basic interests.

Even while our congress is working, attempts are being stepped up again to sow confusion and bring pressure to bear on the organs of state power, and there are appeals to hold strikes which undermine the national economy and weaken social structures. The protest actions which are being held and planned aggravate tension and raise passions. The question arises: Who is behind all this? Who is seeking confrontation and antisocialist adventure?

Many speeches at the congress have mentioned that there is a borderline which must not be crossed. That would be fatal for the people and state. That cannot be allowed. It is the patriotic duty of every citizen and above all the duty of the people's power [sentence as published]. For sake of higher interests, if the situation requires, the people's power will be forced to demand resolutely the unconditional fulfillment of the commitments enshrined in the Constitution in order to spare the state from disintegration and the people from catastrophe.

Turning to international questions, W. Jaruzelski said: Many years have now passed since the end of the war. Several generations of Poles are living in the security created for us by the immediate vicinity of only socialist friends and allies. This confidence--particularly under the internal crisis conditions--causes concern for security and peace to recede.

Yet the international situation is generating justified misgivings. Recently the threat of war has particularly increased. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are being blocked. Talks on disarmament have been deadlocked. The buildup of NATO forces is continuing, the military infrastructure is being consolidated, and preparation is under way for the deployment of new types of nuclear missile weapons on West European territory.

In the world today any hotbed of tension presents a threat: However, it is in Europe that the disruption of the balance of forces would be most dangerous.

It is here--where there is the highest degree of military concentration--that the main sector of the border dividing the two social systems passes. In brief, it is a continent of decisive significance for the destiny of world peace.

It is precisely here in this sensitive area that Poland's geostrategic place lies. And for this reason it has a sort of double significance in the overall alignment of forces. In the contemporary international situation neither we nor anybody else can be indifferent to our internal situation, our status, place and role in the system of peace [mira] and socialism.

This is helped by the foreign and defense policy of People's Poland, which is in essence a policy of national existence. The party and state line, regardless of internal deformations which have arisen on these questions, has always been and remains correct; this policy has successfully withstood examination and has been marked by indisputable successes. We will consolidate and enrich these and we will continue to be an active participant in peaceful cooperation in Europe and the world. We must maintain this position which is ours by right through history, through our present potential and also our numerous peace initiatives. We will not allow ourselves to be turned into a pawn on the chessboard. The sooner Poland recovers its strength and health, the more weighty its voice will be in international affairs.

Primarily we will remain a serious ally, deserving and inspiring trust. Alliance with the Soviet Union, participation in the socialist antiwar coalition of the Warsaw Pact states and contribution to the creation and utilization of the collective potential of the Joint Armed Forces were, are and will be the fundamental principle of our defense doctrine. The historical potential of Poland and its great gain is the fact that its vitally important national task--the defense of its borders, its independence and sovereignty--may be fully achieved only through the commonality and international character of socialist interests.

We attach paramount significance to Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood in arms. They have rich and glorious traditions and a remarkable present. In improving the combat readiness of the Polish People's Army, we are guided by the universal principles of the new type of army. We are making successful use of the experience of our friends and primarily the experience of the Soviet Armed Forces. At the same time we are actively elaborating our own solutions, which respond to national traditions and concrete conditions and which protect and enrich the style and color which are typical of the Polish Army.

In the present difficult period, our Armed Forces have not wavered and have maintained their cohesiveness and discipline and their readiness to defend the socialist motherland and its socialist gains.

The army is a might force, but it aspires to and does everything to serve the people in their peaceful affairs. The people and party trust their army and value its military labor. This was expressed by Comrade Kania in the PZPR Central Committee Accountability Report. The delegates too spoke of this in their speeches. This lays many obligations on servicemen, and I am convinced that, as ever, they will not let us down.

The party and the people's power have invested a large capital of good will in socialist renewal and the line of agreement. They are always ready to cooperate with all social forces which are striving for the good of the people on the basis of a socialist Poland. This applies to Solidarity, too, and its millions-strong masses. We hope that our comrades who are united in that trade union will concern themselves with its genuine trade union thrust and that at the same time they will not leave unopposed the plans and actions of extremist forces hostile to the party, which are fatal to socialism. There must be no reservations on this question; everything must be clear here.

W. Jaruzelski pointed to the need for tremendous efforts to defend socialism in Poland and to overcome the crisis by their own efforts.

The people's power and the power of the socialist state must not be given up and will not be given up. On this score there must be no illusions and no playing with fire. In our period of history only this power guarantees national existence on the basis of socialism and socialist renewal, within just borders and with the feeling of security and peace. It is precisely these values which must be indestructible. For Poland to be Poland today it must be socialist Poland.

The congress may be a turning point. It will fulfill its historic purpose if our party program reaches people's consciousness from this hall and meets with understanding from society. Criticism has been aimed at the party, but hopes are also pinned on it. Only a healthy, strengthened and cohesive party, restoring its ties with the peoples and deepening its Marxist-Leninist nature, is capable of leading the country out of the crisis and ensuring its further successful development.

W. Jaruzelski ended his speech with these words: Poland's fate is in the balance. We must believe that the party will completely recover its leading role, that our people will once again display their historically confirmed ability for patriotic mobilization and resistance to threat. Immediately, as from tomorrow, we will embark together on the path outlined by the congress. Only this path leads to a bright future for the people, to a better future for socialist Poland.

The ninth congress instructed the commission for drafting changes to the PZPR rules to present its proposals. Guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, based on the Leninist principles of democracy and discipline and continuing the traditions of the Polish revolutionary workers' movement, the draft rules maintain fidelity to the ideal of patriotism and internationalism, take account of the experience of the international workers' movement and reflect the present conditions and needs of socialist building in Poland.

The proposals especially stress the need to observe in practice democratic centralism as the chief principle for the activity of the party, which guarantees its ideological and political unity.

The PZPR congress approved the draft party rules and empowered the Central Committee to prepare the definitive edition of the rules. The congress adopted a resolution "On the Development of Socialist Democracy and the Strengthening of the PZPR's Leading Role in Socialist Building and the Stabilization of the Socioeconomic Situation in the Country" and on the elaboration of a long-term PZPR program and also a resolution on the Polish workers' movement. An address by the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress to the Polish people was adopted.

Grishin Speech at Radio Plant

PM211121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Averchenko; O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov and A. Shapovalov: "At the Polish Communists' Forum"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Jul--Visiting Warsaw's Workers

The CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, which is taking part in the work of the Ninth PZPR Congress has visited Warsaw's Radwar radio plant, constructed with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The guests familiarized themselves with the production process and talked with the workers and specialists of this enterprise, part of whose output it exported to the CEMA countries.

A meeting took place between the delegation and workers and activists of the plant party organization. They warmly welcomed the Soviet guests and noted that the PZPR members and the plant's entire collective assess the CPSU delegation's visit as a great event in the life of the enterprise.

V.V. Grishin spoke at the meeting. He said: First of all allow me to thank you cordially for your hospitable welcome. We are grateful to you for the friendly words spoken here about our party and the Soviet people.

In turn I want to convey to you and to your entire labor collective warm greetings from Soviet workers, engineers and technicians.

We welcomed with great satisfaction the invitation to visit the 'Radwar' plant, which is known not only in Poland but also in other socialist countries as one of Polish industry's most modern enterprises. Our interest in your enterprise is naturally also explained by the fact that it is taking a direct part in Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

You have told us about your concerns. I think you will also be interested to know how things are going with us in the Soviet Union and where our people's interest is focused.

At the end of February and beginning of March this year, as you know, the 26th CPSU Congress took place in Moscow. As is always the case, our party forum summed up the results of the work done and defined the tasks for the future. The Soviet peoples are now working fruitfully on the fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is impossible to cite in a brief talk even the most general figures characterizing the scope of Soviet people's constructive work. Perhaps the major construction sites give the most graphic idea. Relying on the powerful material and spiritual potential created during the years of Soviet power, our country is now resolving tasks about which we could not even dream in the past. They include, for instance, the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, which will make it possible to develop vast regions of Siberia. Things are going well on the project, and it is proceeding ahead of plan.

We pay great attention to supplying energy for the national economy and people's requirements. Alongside the creation of giant thermal and hydroelectric power stations, a nuclear machine building plant has been constructed in our country which will help the use of peaceful nuclear energy both in the Soviet Union and in the fraternal socialist community countries.

It is also worth mentioning the broad program of land reclamation and irrigation, the construction of granaries, and the creation of new types of agricultural equipment now under way. For many years now our country has earmarked substantial capital investments to boost agriculture. The 26th CPSU Congress confirmed this course. Its results are already having an effect. Despite the poor weather conditions of recent years, the average grain harvest rose considerably in the last 5-year plan.

All our development is ultimately subordinated to the interests of the working man. For two decades now an enormous program of housing construction has been in progress in the country, as a result of which the living conditions of almost two-thirds of the entire population have been improved. We are constructing not only housing, but also kindergartens and creches, hospitals, rest homes, institutes, cultural institutions and sports installations. In particular, dozens of first-class sports establishments were installed in our capital, Moscow, for the recent Olympics.

Of course, we have to earmark considerable funds to strengthen the country's defense and maintain the might of our Armed Forces at the necessary level. We see this as a reliable guarantee for repelling any encroachments by imperialism on our people's revolutionary gains or on the peaceful creative labor of the entire socialist community's peoples.

Quite understandably, military expenditure places an additional burden on our national economy. We also have other problems, which were mentioned in a keen and principled manner in the report delivered at the 26th congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in the congress decisions. Our Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Government are constantly engaged in examining all the complex questions which arise in the life of the party and country and adopting the necessary measures.

But here is what I should like to draw attention to in this connection: No decisions, even the most correct decisions, by the party and state organs would produce substantial results unless they were based on Soviet people's conscious discipline and enterprising labor. We see the working people's approval of the CPSU's policy and the unity between the party and people as the most important and reliable guarantee of the country's successful development and the solution of the diverse and complex tasks of communist building.

As you know, developed socialism has been built in our country, in the USSR. That means a high degree of sociopolitical and ideological unity in society. Workers, kolkhoz peasants and representatives of our intelligentsia take an active part in the country's economic and political life. But the working class continues to act as the most aware, progressive forces. The workers, so to speak, set the tone for all the people's intensive work. This can be seen clearly in the example of the selfless labor and patriotic initiatives of Moscow's working class. Immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress the workers of a number of Moscow enterprises came out with the initiative to organize widespread socialist competition to fulfill the 1981 and 11th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule. This initiative was taken up in all the union republics and is producing substantial results.

Our working class and Soviet people are active not only in work but also in politics. In accordance with the new Soviet Constitution the labor collectives are links in the political system of socialism in the USSR. Enterprises' party and other public organizations and general workers' meetings resolve a broad range of production and daily routine questions. A large part here is played by the trade unions which, under the party's leadership, perform important functions both in protecting the working people's interests and satisfying their requirements and in raising labor productivity and organizing socialist competition. We cannot imagine the trade union's functions any other way. After all, to live better it is necessary to work better. There is no other way.

One of the most characteristic features of the Soviet person raised under socialism is his consistent internationalism. Nothing taking place in the world is alien to our people. And, of course, they feel particularly closely the affairs of the socialist community countries. Your country holds its fitting place among them. Millions of Soviet people are linked with it in one way or another. Some fought in single combat formation with the Poles for our peoples' freedom against fascism; others, hand in hand, raised destroyed cities from the ruins and constructed new factories and plants; others stood at lathes, imparting their valuable experience; other familiarized Soviet and Polish people with works of their native literature and art.

In brief, our people's interest in Poland is not abstract, but most direct. And I shall tell you frankly, comrades, that our country's working people are showing great anxiety about where matters in Poland will go from here. The CPSU Central Committee receives many letters in which Soviet people express their opinion of the course of events, say that the Polish working class must deal a resolute rebuff to counterrevolution and express their solidarity with socialist Poland. I can assure you that these are the voices of your real friends.

Of course, that is also the position of our entire party. It was set forth in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee, with which you are familiar. I shall therefore not repeat it. I shall merely say that our greatest hope is that the Polish working class should not allow its enemies to push it from the correct Marxist-Leninist path but should overcome the present grave stage in the country's development and strengthen its socialist state.

We realize that this is not a simple task. Your country is now experiencing the results of prolonged crisis development. A perfidious enemy guided and supported in his actions by imperialist forces from abroad is working actively against the communists' party. Hostile propaganda is doing everything to deceive people, to confuse them, to make them believe that socialism has given Poland nothing while the restoration of the old capitalist system will be a boon for it. This propaganda is pushing certain unaware people to anti-Soviet actions. But we believe that the Polish communists and the Polish working class will not allow their motherland to fall victim to an imperialist plot.

And today this danger exists. Attending the Ninth PZPR Congress, like the representatives of the other fraternal parties, we are following the discussion with lively interest and are hoping that the congress will take the decisions your country so needs. There is no doubt that the consolidation of the PZPR's leading role and the restoration of Leninist norms of party and state life and the adoption of other measures mentioned in your party forum's document will make it possible to erect a barrier against the counterrevolutionary forces and ensure the country's progress in the Polish people's interests.

However much may depend on the congress. Tremendous significance will attach to the position of each Polish communist, worker, peasant and intellectual. Understandably, your collective is also exerting its influence on the course and outcome of the struggle. We want to hope, comrades, that you may, together with all aware Polish workers, make your contribution to surmounting the present difficulties.

In conclusion, allow me to say that in this hard period our Polish comrades can rely on the Soviet people's support and real combat solidarity. Please convey to your entire collective our greetings and good wishes for successful work in overcoming the difficulties and strengthening socialist Poland.

V.V. Grishin and the delegation members signed the honored guests' book. The delegation presented the plant collective with the gift of a panel depicting Moscow.

In the afternoon the CPSU delegation visited the F. Chopin Museum in Zelazowa Wola. A concert of works by the great Polish composer was held in the guests' honor.

POLISH 'FRIENDSHIP TRAIN' VISITS MINSK, KHATYN

PM231034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On a Friendship Mission"]

[Text] Minsk, 18 Jul--Today the Belorussian capital warmly greeted a friendship train from Poland. World War II veterans, activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and winners of school competitions about the Soviet Union have come to the USSR to participate in the celebrations on the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The guests will spend 2 days seeing the sights of Minsk, will visit the Khatyn memorial complex and will meet with activists of the Belorussian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

The friendship train will continue on its way to Moscow and Leningrad.

RESULTS OF USSR-GDR COMMISSION SESSION VIEWED

AU140850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 81 p 6

[Press release on the 28th session of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission held in Moscow 28-29 June: "New Steps for Deepening Specialization and Cooperation"]

[Text] The 28th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR took place on 28 and 29 June 1981 in Moscow. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In keeping with the key tasks of the economic strategy for the eighties adopted at the 10th SED Congress and at the 26th CPSU Congress and with the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further deepening and expanding scientific-technical and economic relations between the GDR and the USSR, further specific measures for interlacing the economies of the GDR and the USSR were discussed at the 28th session of the intergovernmental commission. They are above all aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress, raising labor productivity, intensifying and rationalizating production and effectively using raw and other materials.

These measures serve the consistent implementation of the program for specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR up to 1990, as well as the main orientations of specialization for important branches signed on the basis of this program.

In implementing the tasks set forth at the party congresses of the two fraternal parties, the commission devoted great attention to further cooperation in the field of microelectronics and industrial robot technology.

Proceeding from the main directions of cooperation up to 1990 in the field of the Electronics industry, tasks were deliberated on for creating new basic technologies an' for developing and manufacturing a wide range of construction elements and microelectronic roducts as well as highly productive special equipment.

The intergovernmental commission stipulated concrete measures aimed at accelerating the introduction of industrial robot technology, making jobs [less] redundant, improving working conditions and creating automatic production sectors.

With the government agreements concluded at the session, the already existing cooperation in the building industry is being continued in concrete and steel-concrete construction as well as in the light construction field, and joint findings are being made available for stepping up effectiveness in the building industry. The new designs and technologies result in saving building steel and special steel sections and cement, and in reducing the energy requirements for the heat treatment of concrete parts.

Work is in progress for the next stage of cooperation on new, constructive technological and material solutions which guarantee an increase in labor productivity, particularly by using advanced technologies in prefabrication and in improving metal supporting and hull structures, as well as improving protection from corrosion.

The concluding of agreements about production specialization and cooperation in the sphere of machine building and electrical engineering constituted a key point of the commissions session. With these agreements, the mutual exports and imports, stipulated in the coordination of plans and in long term trade agreements for the 1981-85 period, are being defined in terms of variety and types, as are the quality parameters and tasks related to the further technical development of the products.

The close relations of many decades between the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann VEB heavy machinery combine and the Soviet partner associations in heavy and transportation machinery building, as well as in the metallurgical industry, will be further developed with the specialization agreement on metallurgical equipment. The deepening and expansion of scientific-technical and production cooperation in rolling mill equipment, wire-pulling, cable and twisting machines as well as the distribution of production programs enable the two countries to purposefully concentrate research and production capacities.

The main directions of cooperation are achieving an increasing automation, mechanization and interlinkage of technological equipment and work processes through an intensified application of microelectronics; enhancing the specific investment and operational costs on the part of the applier.

The established stable export lines are being further developed with the concluded agreement on building and road building machinery. The exchange of specialized products constitutes an important factor in supplying the building industry in the two countries and has a decisive impact on the rationalization of building processes.

Highly important in the mutual commodity exchange are the deliveries agreed upon in the agreement on lifting and transportation equipment. The division of labor is being purposefully continued with this agreement, which involves important tasks related to the joint scientific-technical development of new products, standardization and unification, as well as the introduction of new technological manufacturing processes.

New steps in research and production cooperation and specialization have been agreed upon in the ministers' agreement on the basis of cooperation in the jointly-conducted reconstruction of the Magdeburg Karl Marx fittings works and of the USSR Pensa fittings works.

The deliveries envisaged on this basis make possible better supplies to important sectors of the national economy, particularly of special fittings for the chemical industry, while product variety is broadened at the same time. They also safeguard the effective full employment of the basic assets in both enterprises.

The cooperation in research and technology agreed upon in the agreement on specialization of the production of equipment for the ceramics industry is of great importance for further improving the china and ceramics industry's products to the population of the two countries.

The production specialization in building machines for the processing of plastic and elastic materials, agreed upon in a ministers agreement, is of great importance for filling needs in both countries.

The USSR is delivering increasingly more processing and vulcanizing machines for the GDR's rubber industry on the basis of division of labor.

Agreements concerning the glass industry, medical technical equipment and appliance construction were signed by the competent ministers at the session in order to rapidly use and further develop the jointly obtained scientific-technical findings for intensifying production and boosting product quality.

Joint work will be carried out in the coming few years on comprehensively rationalizing the manufacture of glass silk [glasseide] and glass silk products in order to refine domestic raw materials to a higher degree. As a result, it will be possible to make available more modern glass silkproducts with high technical properties, particularly for microelectronics, too.

The agreement in medical technical equipment constitutes an important contribution in further improving the health services of both countries by supplying modern appliances.

In keeping with an agreement between the two countries on apparatus building, automated systems will be created to control technological processes for a series of objects such as blast furnaces, chemical plants and gas pipelines.

The commission dealt with the results of cooperation in the field of waste water purification in large cities and industrial plants, which have been achieved in implementing the pertinent government agreement of December 1977. It noted that scientists, technicians and workers of both countries have created new or improved water purification technology, equipment and materials whose utilization is even now having a great national economic effect.

Deliberations on the state of implementing earlier concluded agreements took place at the 28th session in keeping with the work plan of the intergovernmental commission.

Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR side of the commission, and ministers visited the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Design Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building in Moscow and acquainted themselves with the achievements of efficient technologies and equipment for the metallurgical industry. Together with scientists and technicians of both countries they discussed possibilities for cooperation in the higher refinement of raw and production materials.

Members of the commission also held consultations in the fields of microelectronics, polygraphic machine building and dyes.

Jointly organized exhibitions were held during the meeting on applying polyurethanes and utilizing actinochemical modification textiles in the national economy, at which specialists from the ministries, institutes and enterprises of both countries acquainted themselves with the possibilities of using the joint developments and conducted a vivid exchange of experiences.

Participants in the discussions of the 28th meeting of the commission were:

On the GDR side: Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology, deputy chairman of the GDR side of the commission; Kalr Gruenheid, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, deputy chairman of the GDR side of the commission; Egon Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR; Otto Arndt, minister of transportation; Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry; Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction; Rolf Kersten, minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Guenther Ehrensperger, SED Central Committee CEMA Working Group; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Reinhold Fiedler, state secretary of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management; Heinz Mueller, state secretary of the Ministry of Glass and Ceramics Industry; Erich Reim, state secretary of the Ministry for Construction of Machinery, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Karl-Heinze Richter, chief of the USSR Department of the State Planning Commission, responsible secretary of the GDR side of the commission; and Guenther Fritzsching, chief of the permanent representation of the GDR side of the commission in Moscow.

On the USSR side: A.G. Petrishchev, minister of mineral fertilizer production; N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry; V. Chuding, minister of construction, road and municipal machine building; L.I. Khitrum, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; O.A. Chukanov, deputy department head of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of electronics industry; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; L.I. Osipenko, first deputy minister of chemical industry; A.G. Rutskoy, first deputy minister of chemical and petroleum machine building; V.N. Tretyakov, first deputy minister of instrument-making, automation equipment and control systems; V.Ye. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; N.N. Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; K.M. Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; I.I. Ishchenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs; P.I. Gerasimov, deputy minister of health; D.K. Zotov, department head of the USSR State Planning Committee; Ye.I. Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; A.V. Goldobenko, deputy minister of maritime fleet; V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, deputy minister of medical industry; V.A. Yeletskiy, deputy minister of construction, road and municipal machine building; I.A. Yemets, deputy minister of transport construction; S.M. Polyakov, deputy minister of chemical industry; L.V. Popov, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building; Y.S. Medvedkov, responsible secretary of the Soviet side of the commission; N.A. Baturin, head of the permanent representation of the Soviet side of the commission in Berlin.

Additional deputy ministers and experts of both sides also participated in the deliberations.

Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a reception for the participants in the deliberations of the intergovernmental commission on the occasion of signing the documents of the 28th session of the commission.

The GDR Government delegation returned to Berlin on Tuesday evening.

REPORTAGE ON FUNERAL ACTIVITIES FOR BCP'S ZHIVKOVA

Demichev Leads Delegation

LD221042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador in Bulgaria, left Moscow for Sofia today for the funeral of Lydumila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Culture of Bulgaria.

Kirilenko Expresses Regrets

LD240008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1341 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS)--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials visited the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow in connection with the death of Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and signed the book of condolences.

SCHMIDT CITED ON DESIRE FOR USSR COOPERATION

LD232009 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jul, TASS--Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, in an interview with a ZDF television programme, said:

I don't know whether we have succeeded in persuading the U.S. President, but we made it perfectly clear to him that the Federal Republic of Germany and other European states are interested in cooperation with Soviet Union in the field of energetics. We regard an agreement in this area as necessary, for it corresponds to our economic interests and our desire to disperse a political risk connected with the delivery of energy from other countries, be it oil or natural gas. One cannot rely on one source in import. We take care of that. The French also take care of that. I don't know whether we have convinced President Reagan of this, but there is now surely no intention to push off from this path of the French, Germans and others.

I also want to say that we have an agreement with the Soviet Union on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economy and industry. We maintain economic cooperation also with other East European states, especially with the German Democratic Republic. We cannot agree that trade with our East European neighbors should be turned into a political tool or some tap which can be turned on and off depending on the political situation. On the contrary, the freer and wider economic exchange, the more can one hope that this will have a positive effect on political relations as well, the Federal chancellor stressed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT SUMMIT

PM231243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Summit-Level Consultations"]

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jul--The 2-day French-West German summit-level consultations, with the participation of French President F. Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, as well as members of the two countries' governments, have ended here.

At the end of the meeting F. Mitterrand and H. Schmidt held a joint press conference. As is clear from their statements, an important place at the meeting was occupied by the elaboration of a joint line for the forthcoming Ottawa conference of heads of state and government of the seven biggest capitalist countries. F. Mitterrand and H. Schmidt made no secret of their concern of U.S. policy in the currency and economic sphere, in particular the artificially high bank interest rates in the United States, which are seriously damaging the West European countries' economies.

At the same time, as is clear from press reports, differences on methods of resolving the problem emerged at the meeting. F. Mitterrand stressed that there should be unremitting pressure on the United States to make Washington lower the raised bank interest rates. W. Schmidt advocated a softer approach.

F. Mitterrand and H. Schmidt devoted considerable attention to discussing a range of problems in East-West relations. They reasserted that in principle they approve of the NATO Council decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the territory of West European countries, repeating the well-known NATO thesis about how "the Soviet Union has a large preponderance in the sphere of medium-range weapons, that is, tactical nuclear weapons." Here the participants in the meeting omitted to mention that the NATO countries have an equally large arsenal of corresponding nuclear facilities in Europe.

Moreover F. Mitterrand stated at the meeting that "first we must rearm." This "we are doing now," he explained, "since the talks have not yet even begun--at least, on many matters." While coming out in principle for East-West talks in the sphere of arms reduction, particularly for nuclear arms, the participants in the meeting made statements of a very vague nature in this connection.

A major place in the talks was occupied by the complex economic and financial problems in which contradictions exist within the EEC: the preparation of a draft for reforming the community budget, the scale of individual countries' contributions, the power industry and so forth.

PATOLICHEV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH WEST

LD231718 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul, TASS--The policy of the Soviet state for a broad development of international economic cooperation is permanent and invariable, a TASS correspondent has been told by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. This was reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress which stressed the great importance of foreign economic ties.

The overall volume of the USSR's foreign trade increased more than four times over the past decade and surpassed 94 billion roubles in 1980.

The minister said that the Soviet Union will continue to use actively in the current decade foreign economic ties in the interests of accelerating scientific and technical progress, enhancing the efficiency of social production and raising people's well-being.

Nikolay Patolichev said that the Soviet Union already signed a number of big long-term contracts with firms in some developed capitalist countries, which envisage reciprocal deliveries of various products. Under these contracts, the Soviet Union will receive machines and equipment on ordinary conditions and under buy-back agreements.

The minister said that the search for new ways of developing trade links with Western countries is currently conducted in various directions and at various levels. Preliminary talks are being held with a number of Western countries on possibilities of cooperation in many new largescale projects, including in such areas as gas and oil industry, metallurgy, manufacture of farming machinery and tractors, chemical and petrochemical industry, mineral prospecting.

Actively discussed are the possibilities of concluding new buy-back agreements, particularly on building a gas trunkline western Siberia [as received]--western frontiers of the USSR designated for the export of Soviet natural gas to the West.

Nikolay Patolichev said that trade prospects largely depend on the readiness of Western countries to promote business cooperation with the Soviet Uion and on the creation of a favourable climate for that which would cover trade and political as well as commercial, credit-financial and other aspects of cooperation.

The Soviet minister stressed that in the present-day complicated international situation it is very important not to yield to short-term considerations of a political and other nature, but, on the contrary, it is important to strengthen mutual confidence. It must be mentioned that there are many sober-minded people among Western politicians who understand that there is only one sensible road in today's world--that of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

IRAN RADIO BLAMES U.S. FOR S.H. BEHESHTI'S DEATH

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Tehran, 23 Jul, TASS--Unidentified persons today murdered in Isfahan Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hasan Beheshti, nominee to the Iranian parliament (Majlis). He was a close relative of Ayatollah M. Beheshti, chairman of Iran's Supreme Court, leader of the Islamic Republican Party, who died in bomb explosion last month at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party. Radio Iran, which reported the killing, placed the guilt for the murder of S.H. Beheshti on "agents of American imperialism." This is the third tempt on the life of highly placed representatives of the Iranian Muslim clergy in the past few days.

LEVCHENKO ON U.S.-BACKED CONSPIRACY AGAINST IRAN

LD232322 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Our observer Leonid Levchenko takes a look at the situation in and around Iran on the eve of the first round of presidential elections to be held there on Friday:

The situation in that country remains complex. Internal counterrevolutionaries backed by the United States are stepping up subversive activities against the young Islamic Republic. Still fresh in people's memory is the crime committed by CIA agents in the headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party in Tehran: 74 religious and political leaders and statesmen fell victim to that act of terrorism. Iranian newspapers pointed out that the explosion was to serve as a signal for action against the regime by the counterrevolutionary forces.

According to THE TEHRAN TIMES, the leaders of Iranian emigrants submitted to the American administration a report on the situation in Iran and possible political change. To prepare a state coup, numerous groups of terrorists trained by the CIA were sent to Iran. At a recent news conference in Washington, American journalist (Clark Kissinger) has made public secret documents of the Iranian emigres which were in his possession. The documents show that preparations are underway in the West to stage a coup in Iran: they are coordinated from the United States. The conspirators' headquarters are in Washington, a few minutes walk from the White House and are disguised as a private company, (Lewis Kremtop Associates). In turn, the American State Department, the CIA, the Pentagon and the National Security Council have set up a special bureau to plan secret operations against Iran.

Along with the attempts to undermine the revolution in Iran from within with the help of pro-American elements operating underground, Washington continues its show of force to intimidate the Iranian people and it is trying to discredit the changes taking place in that Moslem country. The United States, said the Iranian foreign minister, Musavi-Khameneh'i, is Iran's enemy number one. (?The plot) against the Iranian revolution is part and parcel of Washington's policy of domination.

Together with the United States' military buildup in the Middle East, the intervention in El Salvador, the pressure on Nicaragua, and the backing of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the remnants of Pol Pot's bands, the conspiracy against Iran completes the image of the United States' aggressive imperialist policy in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS RECENT EVENTS IN IRAN

PM231241 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 17 Jul 81 pp 12-13

[P. Mezentsev article: "Repercussions of a Terrorist Explosion"]

[Text] In Iran the confrontation between the Islamic regime and opposition forces has not died down. Ayatollah R. Khomeyni's supporters are dying one after another from bombs and bullets. At the same time there are reports of numerous arrests and executions of members of antigovernment groups, including leftwing groups.

There have been repercussions everywhere from the bomb explosion in the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] in Tehran on 28 June, when a conference of the party's parliamentary faction was taking place there. A total of 74 politicians and statesmen died in the wreckage of the ruined building. Iran's most influential Islamic figure after Khomeyni, Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, leader of the IRP and chairman of the Supreme Court, died in the explosion. It was his party which led the struggle against Former President A. Bani-Sadr, now removed from office, and his liberal supporters, who seek, as the IRP leadership puts it, "to lead postrevolutionary Iran along the American path." Shortly afterwards a burst of submachinegun fire killed M. Akhavan-Ansari, governor general of Gilan Province, and gravely wounded his deputy.

As the newspaper ETTELA'AT writes, in the last 16 months the opposition has caused 48 explosions, killing more than 100 people. The newspaper stresses that the terrorist acts have been perpetrated chiefly against figures in the Republican regime.

Who carried out the 28 June bombing, which had such tragic consequences? First of all, Tehran denies the complicity in this act of those groupings (like the anonymous organization which telephoned Iran's PARS Agency or the "equality" group, based in Turkey and headed by M. Qarabaghi, a former general under the Shah) which have claimed responsibility for the explosion. These admissions, B. Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, stated, "are an attempt to mask the real organizers of the tragedy."

Iranian officials accuse the U.S. special services and their agents in Iran of the deed. Thus 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of parliament, stated that under CIA influence diverse forces--from extreme rightwing to extreme leftwing forces--have formed a criminal alliance. He added that mercenaries and foreign spies and professional killers have joined this alliance. In a statement to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI on the subject of the denial by Washington officials of U.S. involvement in the terrorist act in Tehran, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said: To tell the truth, America is lying, we have information to the effect that as well as forming hostile groups abroad, America is organizing counterrevolutionaries inside Iran into a united network.

Many people in Tehran hold the view that former president A. Bani-Sadr was associated with the CIA. As if to confirm this, at the end of June the newspaper KEYHAN published extracts from the latest collection of documents prepared for publication by the organization "Muslim Students--Followers of the Imam's Line." Documents they discovered in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran indicate that Bani-Sadr made contact with CIA agent (V. Kasseyn-Rozerford) a month before the revolution in Iran. This American intelligence agent, operating in the guise of a businessman, enrolled the future President on the staff of his commercial firm," fixing his pay at $1,000 a month. His report to the CIA's resident Tehran Agent stressed "Bani-Sadr's readiness to leave the door open for cooperation with the United States, despite his public anti-American remarks." People in Tehran now believe that the "Offices for Coordination of Cooperation Between the President and the People" which Bani-Sadr set up all over the country were used for combating the existing regime.

Bani-Sadr disappeared from view on 12 June. Most foreign observers agree that he has not left the country and is still in Iran. In the first few days in July AP transmitted a report from Beirut to the effect that on 16 June the fugitive gave an interview somewhere in Iranian Kordestan to a correspondent of the London-published journal 8-DAYS. He called on Iranians to offer the present regime "resistance by an possible means and at any time."

Meanwhile reports are coming in on the seizure of premises belonging to opposition groups and arrests of supporters of the ousted president. As Tehran radio reported, among those arrested are his closest colleagues and his brother, the country's former prosecutor general.

Fierce persecution of leftwing groups has also been launched. The main target for the wide offensive by the authorities is the Mojahedin-e Khalq (Fighters for the People's Cause) organization; which is accused of "conniving with imperialism" and "direct contacts with American spies;" terrorist acts and support for the pro-Western course of former President Bani-Sadr. The commander of the corps of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution told a Tehran radio correspondent on 7 July that the 28 June explosion was carried out by a member of that organization, Mohammad Reza Kolahi, who had infiltrated the IRP's ranks. He managed to escape and is now being sought by the authorities.

The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, organ of the German Communist Party, has published a statement it received from the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee, dated early June, which describes in the following way the class nature of the struggle which has been launched in Iran, independently of the personalities involved. The struggle's true roots, the statement says, should be sought among capitalists who are dependent on foriegn countries. Willingly or unwillingly, the statement goes on to point out, such forces as the Maoists Converted to Islam, the Conciliationist Front of Capitulators and Liberal Bolurgeoisie and others are contributing to the splitting of the people's movement.

The Tudeh Party calls on Iranians, first and foremost young people, to resist attempts to draw them into those forces' adventures. While noting the shortcomings, weaknesses and errors in the activity of the Iranian Government, at the same time the Tudeh Party advocates "an orientation of decisive significance toward Imam Khomeyni's course, which is anti-imperialist and unites the people."

The explosion in the IRP headquarters exposed the full depth of the polarization of political forces and undoubtedly exacerbated the already complex domestic political situation in the country. On these grounds many Western press organs have started vying with each other to speak of the "regime's precariousness," its "critical position" and so forth; and Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper even predicts that the Tehran explosion "can only speed Iran's progress toward distintegration." You may agree with all these pessimistic prophecies or not, but one thing is clear: The death of 74 IRP leaders was above all the latest warning to the Iranian Government that in the country and outside it there are forces which cherish the dream of a return to the old order, to the restoration of the unrestrained dominance of imperialist powers in Iran. To all appearances Tehran has heeded this warning. The authorities are calling on the people to resolutely combat the Islamic revolution's enemies.

The funeral ceremony for the victims of the explosion at IRP headquarters showed that Ayatollah Khomeyni's course enjoys the support of the majority of Iranians. It was the biggest demonstration since the victory of the revolution. Iran is now preparing for the election of a new president; scheduled for 24 July. Calling on all strata of the population to take party, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that responsibility for the election of a worthy person to that post depends on the clergy's efforts. "The clergy," he stated, "is also responsible for the fact that a person who harmed the country was formerly elected to that post."

The IRP Central Council has nominated as candidate for the presidency the present Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i, who is not formally a member of the ruling party. In all more than 70 candidates were put forward. The council for the Observance of the Fulfillment of the Constitution, checking candidates from the viewpoint of their loyalty to the existing regime, only permitted M.'A. Raja'i and three other prominent IRP figures, including 'A.A. Parvaresh, deputy speaker of parliament, to stand.

Recent events in Iran indicate the extremely tense situation in the country. Striving to suppress opposition to the regime, the authorities are resorting to the most severe measures against its opponents. On 11 July the prosecutor general issued an order on the prosecution of persons for "counterrevolutionary activity." He defined people's marches, sit-in demonstrations and strikes as such activity. Those who violate the order are subject to trial under Islamic and martial law.

KUVALDIN. ON U.S. 'POLICY OF HYPOCRISY' IN MIDEAST

LD231406 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 23 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speaking on American television, said that Israeli Premier Menahem Begin is sabotaging the mission of the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib. According to Weinberger Philip Habib twice accomplished substantial progress but each time the Israeli air raids threw everything back.

The statement by the Pentagon chief, considered by American news agencies as almost the strongest ever criticism by the U.S. administration of Israel, was, in fact, an integral part of the policy of hypocrisy lie and deception, which the United States has been pursuing for many years as regards the Arab peoples.

The barbaric Israeli bombings of Lebanon and the "peace-making" mission by Philip Habib who fulfills White House instructions are actually directed at achieving the same principal aim-to break the will of the Arabs, impose on them imperialist diktat, and to force Arab countries by way of military and diplomatic pressure to accept the Camp David accords, which they have rejected.

Washington does not in fact conceal this. Thus, the President's National Security Adviser Richard Allen, in an interview with BUSINESS WEEK given after action by the Israeli Air Force, said that it would leave an impact and expressed the hope that Egypt's isolation among the Arab countries would be done away with since many would understand the expediency of negotiations. What he meant, obviously, were talks on the terms fixed by the aggressor.

As to Habib's mission, it is reduced to conveying Israel's peremptory demands to the Arab side, as the Syrian press pointed out. In other words, its aim is to back by political demarches the pressure exerted on the Arab neighbors by the Israeli war machine, besides the American emissary attempts to disunite Arab ranks and cause alienation in relations between the Lebanese and Palestinians.

The hypocritical "critical" remarks addressed to Israel, made time and again by Washington officials, cannot conceal the fact that the U.S. Middle East policy was and remains anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian and that Washington, which backs and covers up the Israeli aggressors, is equally responsible for their criminal acts. To the accompaniment of the explosions of American-made shells and bombs on Lebanese soil, Weinberger said that the United States does not consider at present the possibility of cutting military aid to Israel.

The aggressive course by Washington which encourages Tel Aviv to new bandit attacks meets with mounting opposition in the Arab world where people understand increasingly the need for concrete retaliatory actions against U.S. imperialism and its interests. Thus, a message addressed by the leadership of the Palestinian resistance movement to the heads of Arab states urges the use of the oil weapon against the United States, to withdraw Arab assets from Western banks and expel from the Middle East region U.S. emissary Habib whose mission became a prologue for a new devastating war against Arab peoples.

ISRAEL PREPARES FOR LARGE-SCALE OPERATION

LD231938 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 23 Jul, TASS--Today the Israeli Air Force made another barbarous raid on south Lebanon. The populated locality of Hasbayyah and its suburbs were intensively bombed. The bridge linking Hasbayyah with the western sector of south Lebanon was destroyed. The air bombing was preceded by intensive shelling of An-Nabatiyah, Arnun, (Aishiya) and the Ash-Shaqif Castle, a stronghold of the troops of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces.

There are intensive movements of Israeli troops in the territory controlled by the Haddad separatists. Today 30 tanks and armoured personnel carriers of the aggressor were moved into that area. Manoeuvres of the Israeli Army show that Tel Aviv is getting ready for another large-scale armed operation against sovereign Lebanon.

IRAQI CP STATEMENT ON PALESTINIANS, LEBANON

LD231920 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 23 Jul, TASS--In a statement released here the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party urged everyone who holds dear the cause of peace and the freedom of the peoples to give support to the patriotic forces staunchily waging struggle against the continuous Israeli aggression. The Iraqi Communist Party stresses that the war unleashed by Tel Aviv is aimed at wiping off the Palestinian revolution and dealing a blow at the Arab national-liberation movement.

The armed attack of Israel on Lebanon is part and parcel of the American-Israeli strategy aimed at imposing on all Arab states a degrading capitulatory deal modelled after Camp David, the document stresses.

SYRIA'S YASIN CONFERS WITH SKACHKOV IN MOSCOW

JN201813 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul (SANA)--The sixth meeting of the joint Syrian-Soviet Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation began here today. The Soviet side to the meeting was headed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; the Syrian side, by Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs.

At the outset of the meeting, Skachkov said that the talks will deal with various issues of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. This cooperation, he added, has achieved progress over (?24) years.

The head of the Soviet side asserted that this meeting embodies the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the Soviet Union and Syria on 8 October 1980 and subsequent agreements on economic cooperation.

Skachkov said: There is no doubt that our work will carve the way for promoting our relations on the bases of mutual benefit, equality and mutual confidence between the two friendly countries.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, IRAQI LEADER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD231236 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent a message to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, President of Iraq Saddam Husayn conveying congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Iraqi people and personally to Saddam Husayn on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq. The message says that the Soviet Union consistently sides with the peoples of Iraq and other Arab countries in their just struggle against the machinations of imperialism and Israel's continuing encroachments on their freedom and independence, for genuine peace in the Middle East.

"We express confidence that Soviet-Iraqi relations will further develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation which meets vital long-term interests of the peoples of two countries and the interests of strengthening peace and international security."

In reply Saddam Husayn expressed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes. His message says that Iraq cherishes the relations of friendship between the two countries and will continue to promote them further. "These relations are sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation which is a good basis and reliable instrument for the consolidation of ties with the friendly Soviet Union.

The successful development of bilateral relations over the past period on the principles of mutual interest, complete equality and mutual respect for the will of the two peoples gives grounds to believe that they will further develop successfully on the same basis."

Saddam Husayn reaffirmed with conviction that the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist course spearheaded against all forces of aggression will remain one of the main features of Iraq's foreign policy.

GROMYKO, TUNISIAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM221414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Peoples' Good"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and B.C. Es-Sebsi, foreign minister of the Republic of Tunisia, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams in connection with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Tunisia.

The telegrams express the confidence that the existing relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will continue to strengthen for the good of the peoples of the USSR and Tunisia and in the interests of strenghtening world peace and international security.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT LIBYA 25-30 JUL

LD230520 Moscow TASS in English 0503 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul, TASS--A Soviet naval squadron made up of patrol ships Deyatelny, and Razitelnyy and flying the flag of Rear Admiral Shalygin, will call on an official friendship visit at the post of Tripoli between July 25th and 30th.

IMASHEV RECEIVES NIGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM231422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests from Nigeria"]

[Text] On 15 July S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Nigeria's ruling National Party, led by its Chairman A. Akinloye. It is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

The guests were familiarized with the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress, with the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" and also with the structure and activity of the supreme organ of state power.

The delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the USSR for its support for the African peoples' just struggle aimed at eliminating colonialism and neocolonialism, and for the help given to Nigeria in economic development. We greatly value friendly relations with the soviet land, the guest stressed. He highly rated the USSR's efforts to ensure peace throughout the world.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the USSR-Nigerian Friendship Society.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

Before his departure from the USSR A. Akinloye, in conversation with a TASS correspondent, stated his country's desire to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres of life. Whoever we talked with in Moscow, he stressed, we found full concurrence of views on the main questions of Soviet-Nigerian relations and the international situation. Like the Soviet Union we are in favor of ending the arms race, of liquidating centers of tension, of averting nuclear war and of peace throughout the world.

U.S.-SUPPORTED INTERVENTION IN GRENADA RUMORED

LD232021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The United States is continuing to exacerbate the situation in the Caribbean area. Grenada, a small island state with a population of 115,000, is the next target to have been selected. It is obvious, notes international journalist Valeriy Morozov, that this little country represents no threat to the national security of the United States. However, since March 1979, when the progressive government of Maurice Bishop came to power, not a month has passed without Washington attempting in one way or another to interfere in the affairs of the independent state. Along with measures of economic and political destabilization, there has been more than one attempt on the life of Maurice Bishop and other leaders of the Grenada revolution. Last month the routine plot aimed at overthrowing the existing system was uncovered. Investigation showed that the conspirators were backed by the CIA, whose bosses had drawn up a detailed plan for the coup.

In recent days alarming reports have been coming out of the capitals of Caribbean states, to the effect that counterrevolutionary forces with the support of Washington intend to organize direct military intervention on the island, using mercenaries from the United States. A noisy propaganda campaign is being waged against Grenada. Taking part in it are those neighboring countries where conservative regimes are in power, in particular, Barbados, Jamaica and a number of others. The aim is being pursued of scaring with the Soviet-Cuban threat those sections of the population which supported the revolution, of reawakening the activities of those counterrevolutionary elements which bear a grudge. Furthermore, the White House is endeavoring to enlist countries of the Common Market and Latin America in an economic boycott of Grenada.

By overthrowing governments which are not to its liking, by stepping up the American military presence still further, and by setting states one against the other, Washington's strategists are trying to suppress the wave of the liberation movement and to retain for the Caribbean the status of a sphere of influence of the United States alone.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PARAGUAYAN LEFTISTS' PLIGHT

PM231553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 5

[Mikhail Kalashnikov "Commentator's Column:" "In Defense of Patriots"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Paraguay [PCP] which operates underground, recently appealed to the world public to raise its voice in defense of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the PCP Central Committee, and the trade union leader Emilio Roa. They were kidnapped by agents of Stroessner's secret police in the capital of neighboring Argentina and thrown into cells of the Emboscada jail in the environs of Asuncion. Alarming reports from Paraguay attest to the grave danger to the patriots' lives.

The regime of Stroessner--the oldest dictator in Latin America--has to its account thousands of people murdered, tortured and "missing." Years sometimes pass before news of the tragic fate of freedom fighters filters out of the country. That was the case with M.A. Soler, (D. Villagra)and (R.G. Acosta), members of the PCP Central Committee. The world learned of their deaths only 5 years after the event. The courageous communist Antonio Maidana, who has spent a total of more than 20 years in Paraguayan torture chambers and become a symbol of the struggle for his motherland's liberations, and other patriots might now become new victims of Stroessner's dictatorship.

The concern of the world's honest people over the fate of the Emboscade prisoners has increased still further following recent reports, this time from Washington. There U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig himself announced out loud that "the scale of civil rights violation has decreased" significantly in Paraguay and Chile. In this connection the American administration has decided not to hinder the granting of loans to those countries. Corresponding instructions have been circulated to American representatives in international banks. At the same time the U.S. President has signed a directive lifting restrictions on the sale of weapons to dictatorial regimes throughout the world.

These steps have been taken by the Washington administration despite the glaring absence of facts relating to any positive changes in the U.S.-sponsored antipopular dictatorships. They merely attest that Washington has decided finally to drop the hypocritical mask of a "patron of human rights," which was fashionable some time ago but has now become inconvenient, and has embarked on a path of openly encouraging brigandage and terror wherever this serves to "deter communism."

Under these conditions the PCP appeal to the progressive world public to take urgent steps to save Paraguay's courageous sons assumes special topicality. People throughout the world demand: Stay the butchers' hands!

BRIEFS

CUBAN ENVOY HONORED--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Cuban Ambassador Severo Aguirre del Cristo, the Order of Labor Red Banner for lengthy, active work in promoting friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cuba. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 81 LD]

PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN CITED ON CPSU COMPOSITION

LD231408 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS)--Some three million members were admitted to the CPSU in the last five years. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union today unites almost 17.5 million full and candidate members, which represents 9.3 percent of the adult population of the country. These figures were cited in the magazine of the CPSU Central Committee PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN (PARTY AFFAIRS), which published extensive statistics on the social composition of the CPSU and its new members, on the growth of the education level of party members and the composition of leading party workers.

One of the main features of recent times has been the increase in the proportion of workers. 90 percent of the members admitted to the party in 1976-1980 come from the working class. This is a reflection of the enhanced role of the working class in the life of society connected, specifically, with the growth in its numbers and political maturity. Compared with 1962-1965, the proportion of workers among candidates enrolled in the party went up by over 14 percent. By February 1981, 56.2 percent of party members had been workers and collective farmers. Most of those who are listed as employees are also closely connected with production. Almost half of them are engineers, technicians or farming specialists.

The CPSU unites people from over 100 nationalities in its ranks. The most numerous detachment of the Soviet people, Russians, account, of course, for the majority in the party, too: 60 percent of the members of the CPSU are Russians.

In the last 15 years the number of women has almost doubled in the party. Last year, for instance, women accounted for one-third of enrolled candidates. This is the highest percentage in the last 35 years. Almost three quarters of those who joined the party in the last five years were members of the Komsomol, the Young Communist League. This is approximately 30 percent above the figure for 1971-1975. As a result of the increase in the admission of young people to the CPSU, the number of communists under 30 went up by almost 640,000 between 1976 and 1980. The constant influx of fresh forces into the party is also revealed by such a figure: Almost 47 percent of CPSU members joined the party in the last 15 years.

The figures on the composition of the CPSU and the growth of its ranks, the magazine writes, are striking evidence showing that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a powerful, sound and mature collective.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS MEDALS IN MOSCOW CEREMONY

LD240126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR orders to senior functionaries of a number of ministries and departments, scientists cultural figures and military chiefs. Orders of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle medals of Heroes of Socials Labor were presented to Kochanov, deputy USSR minister for installation and special construction work, and to Academician Skryabin. Orders of Lenin were conferred on Vinogradov and Kruzhilin, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Marshal of Armored Troops Poluboyarov and Chief Marshal of Armored Troops Rotmistrov. Orders of the October Revolution, of the Red Banner of Labor and of Friendship Among Peoples were also presented. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients of the awards and wished them fresh successes in their work for the good of the homeland.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

WA210214 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on visit by E.A. Shevardnadze to Georgian Institute of Economic Management]

[Text] Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, visited the Institute of Economic Management attached to the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology and familiarized himself with its work.

Set up following a decision of the Georgian 17th CP Central Committee Plenum, the Institute of Economic Management is involved in improving the qualifications of leaders of the republic's economy in the sphere of management and planning and studying and seeking ways to improve scientific research in the sphere of systems analysis and the modeling of management facilities, the development of active methods of instruction and study of leaders' political and professional qualities.

Five departments, a scientific-methods section and research laboratories fitted out with progressive national and foreign equipment have been created in the institute. Five doctors and 26 candidates of sciences work in the institute's educational and research subdivisions, and 2 members and 2 corresponding members of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and 8 doctors and 17 candidates of sciences participate in the work of its council of studies.

During the meeting and the familiarization with the work of the departments and laboratories of the Institute of Economic Management Rector S.G. Katagidze informed Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze that 115 economic executives improved their qualifications here in the institute's first year including ministry administration chiefs, major industrial enterprise directors and chief engineers, services sphere executives, construction trust managers and sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen.

All the institute's students successfully defended graduation theses aimed at a refining the management and planning mechanism; it was recommended that over 20 graduation theses be introduced. The majority of these are already being introduced at enterprises and in organizations of the republic.

Georgian CP Central Committee secretaries, Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers executives, ministers and state committee chairmen and their deputies, scientists and economic specialists participate actively, as a rule, in the work of the State Examination Commission.

An active part is taken in the formation of the educational, scientific-methods and research processes in the institute by the representatives of various research and educational establishments of the country and the republic such as the USSR Academy of Economics, the Georgian Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, the Institute of Economics and Industrial Production Organization, the USSR Academy of Sciences and Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology All-Union Institute of Systems Research, the Georgian Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Planning, the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian Lenin Polytechnical Institute, the Georgian branch of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Organization and Management Problems and a whole number of other establishments.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze familiarized himself with the work games and concrete situations which have been developed in the institute and which take advantage of the republic's progressive experience in refining the management process, and with the students' graduation theses and the activity of the departments and scientific-methods section to refine the curricula and programs and to perform the functions of the working body of the Georgian CP Central Committee Coordinating Council for Personnel Work.

During his talk with the leaders of the institute's educational and research subdivisions Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze mentioned the positive features in the development of the institute, the organization of educational and research work, the creation of a creative, businesslike atmosphere and the introduction of active instruction methods.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew attention particularly to the correctness of the institute's policy, which takes account of the concrete requirements of the economy and the speediest application of acquired knowledge and skills at its enterprises and construction sites, in establishments and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

At the same time Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized the need for the extensive use of the progressive experience of the country, the republic and the socialist countries in the educational process, a strengthening of methods and the extensive introduction of active forms of instruction.

The Institute of Economic Management, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, is working under the direct leadership of the Georgian CP Central Committee and is a lever of the implementation of cadre policy and cadre training, which places a special responsibility on its research assistants and demands of them an in-depth, creative and exacting approach and a closer connection with Georgian CP Central Committee departments.

It was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that an improvement in management is the main path for an increase in economic efficiency. In turn, an improvement in management is inseparably connected with cadres' increased qualifications, introduction of the achievements of science and technology and mastery of progressive experience in the management and planning sphere.

In this connection, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze continued, one of the institute's principal tasks is in-depth study of and participation in the experiments being conducted in the republic in the management sphere and a knowledge of all the research being conducted by various scientific organizations in this sphere and its analysis and expert evaluation for the purpose of formulating proposals and recommendations for the republic's directive authorities.

Special attention should be paid to the problem of the optimum combination of the centralized and decentralized principles of management and combination of the interests of the central authorities with those of the region, rayon and city. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the ceremonies in Tbilisi devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of Georgian SSR and the Georgian CP, the republic has taken the first steps in this direction: the Abashskiy and Makharadzevskiy experiments and the tasks currently being pondered in Poti. The institute and its research and, subsequently, educational subdivisions must participate most actively in these processes.

It is essential to enlist in the educational process not only scientists, specialists and leaders but also foremost workers with concrete experience of participation in management processes.

It is necessary to introduce extensively the scientific organization of labor in our leaders' daily life. There are no secondary matters here: It is necessary to teach them how to conduct a meeting, receive visitors, respond to letters and statements and deliver a speech. All this ultimately leads to a refinement in management and is reflected in the final results of an organization's activity.

A good trend has been observed in the institute, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze observed--a search for various ways of getting away from stereotypes both in the educational process and also in scientific research. It is essential to proceed even more extensively and boldly toward an increase in individual methods of instruction in order to find the key to each student.

The practice of the broad exchange of work experience between party and management cadres, the community of the tasks being tackled and the experience of the joint work of the Institute of Economic Management and the party instructional courses convinces us that the institute should be involved more actively in the fulfillment of the decisions of

the 26th Georgian CP Congress concerning the creation of a single republic center for improving the qualifications of party, Soviet and management leaders under the auspices of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

To conclude the talk Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew the institute leadership's attention to the need for the further development of the institute's physical plant and the creation of good work, social and recreational conditions of the assistants and students of the Institute of Economic Management.

Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili, member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and head of the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the meeting.

GEORGIAN IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR-CONFERENCE HELD

Opening Session

WA240730 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on republic ideological seminar proceedings]

[Text] A republic seminar-conference on questions of the propaganda and study of the material of the 26th CPSU Congress opened on 6 July in Tbilisi in the Georgian CP Central Committee Hall of Sessions. Secretaries for ideology, obkom, gorkom and raykom propaganda and agitation department chiefs, leaders of republic, oblast, city and rayon newspapers and journals, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, GRUZINFORM, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, republic ministries and departments, ideological and scientific establishments, VUZ's and creative unions, Komsomol obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, trade union workers, deputy ministers for ideological education and for cadres, VUZ social science department heads, members of the ideological work groups of the 26th Georgian CP Congress and political workers of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Guard Districts are participating.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, O.F. Kulishev, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili and I.N. Ordzhonikidze, L.A. Lesovaya, executive of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, O.Sh. Kadzhaya, E.A. Sekhniashvili and Zh.K. Shartava, chiefs of Georgian CP Central Committee departments, ministers and figures of science and culture constituted the presidium.

The seminar-conference was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee (Comrade Shevardnadze's speech is carried in today's paper).

The report "Immediate Tasks of Ideological and Political Education Ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report and the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" was delivered by G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The report of Z.A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was devoted to the question: the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's economic policy in the industrial sphere.

The report "Topical Questions of the Party's Agrarian Policy in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" was delivered by D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

"The 26th CPSU Congress on the Country's Increased Defense Capability and Certain Problems of Military-Patriotic Education" was the subject of the report delivered by Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

O.D. Kinkladze, minister of education of the Georgian SSR, D.I. Chkhikvishvili, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the republic, and S.T. Rigvava, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, described in their speeches the tasks and prospects of the development of public education, the higher school and the system of vocational-technical education in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Following the plenary session, the participants in the seminar-conference, having split up into 20 work groups, visited ministries and departments, scientific and creative collectives, newspaper and journal editorial offices, television and radio and the creative unions and organizations. The leaders of the ministries and departments, science and cultural figures and journalists described their work to the guests, informed them of their plans and tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and answered questions.

The participants in the seminar expressed their observations and wishes and made proposals aimed at a further increase in the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education.

On Sunday, the eve of the opening of the seminar-conference, its participants visited the Boris Dzneladze Komsomol township and familiarized themselves with its sights. They laid flowers at the monuments to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, Boris Dzneladze, the founder of the Georgian Komsomol, and the soldier-poet Mirza Gelovani.

In the republic Center for the Training and Retraining of Komsomol and Pioneer Personnel and Activists, the guests were told about the center's activity, the republic Komsomol and Pioneer schools and the Scientific Center for the Study of Youth Problems. The participants in the conference-seminar viewed the Hall of Sessions, the lecture hall and the study rooms, the Krasnaya Gvozdika youth club, the military-sports complex, the Garden Theater, the Pirosmani Fine Arts Center and other installations of the youth township.

Shevardnadze Speech

WA240800 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 6 July 1981 republic seminar-conference of ideological workers]

[Text] Comrades!

In opening the seminar-conference of the republic's ideological workers on problems of the propaganda and study of the material of the 26th CPSU Congress, I would like to repeat the words spoken recently at the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum, the words that we are living at a wonderful time and experiencing truly portentous days. It is a really wonderful time and the days are really portentous, and this whole year is special for the communists and all working people of our republic.

Special because this is primarily the year of the 26th CPSU Congress--a most important sociopolitical event--and we remember the high evaluation conferred on the Georgian party organization in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

Special because this is the year of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who gave us valuable advice and instructions and suggested how we should organize our entire organizational political and management work in the future, participated in the jubilee celebrations.

Special because this year our Leninist party's Central Committee has adopted yet another--the sixth--decree pertaining to Georgia, which contains a comprehensive program of the further upsurge of the economy and culture.

It is these particular aspects which now determines, in the main, all the directions and the entire nature of our work for the next few years and the more distant future. And it is these which are the most important point of departure in our ideological practice and in the activity of the populous detachment of workers of the republic's ideological front--our reliable support in all useful undertakings.

This is why we are attaching such exceptional significance to this present seminar-conference of ours. The fact that we have once again assembled in our fine new hall in the Central Committee building, where the Central Committee plenum was held, confirms as it were, the continuity of the plenum and our present seminar. And there really is the most direct, profound and organic connection between these two measures.

At the plenum we discussed with tremendous enthusiasm and uplift, and at the same time very fastidiously and scrupulously, the urgent tasks of the republic party organization ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the celebrations in Tbilisi and the requirements of the new CPSU Central Committee decree pertaining to Georgia. It was not fortuitous that we emphasized that these were long-term tasks and that we would return to them repeatedly and formulate a detailed plan of action in the most varied spheres of life and communist building.

And now at the seminar we have to arm the republic's ideological activists with a practical arsenal of means and practical skills to carry out all this most important work. In other words, our seminar is a continuation, as it were, and practical development of the ideological section of the Georgian CP Central Committee report at the plenum. And the fact that we are discussing these questions literally just a few days after the plenum emphasizes once again what importance we attach to and what a tremendous role we assign ideological activity at the present stage of development.

The 26th party congress determined the arterial directions of an improvement in work in this sphere. The Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev scientifically substantiated the theory and practice of communist building in the era of developed socialism, assigned a considerable place to ideological questions and set new complex and critical tasks. What is the essence of their distinctiveness?

As Leonid Ilich emphasized at the congress, the conditions under which we live and work have changed considerably in recent times. Soviet man, who is today distinguished by a wealth of knowledge, high learning and increased intellectual requirements, is different. At the same time there has been a considerable increase in the intensity of the class struggle in the world, which unconditionally demands a strengthening of ideological, educational influence on the masses and the increased political vigilance of all Soviet people. Essentially, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, it is a question of the reorganization of many areas and spheres of ideological work. Concrete recommendations on this score are contained in the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on a further improvement in ideological, political education. We should proceed from these requirements.

First, analyzing the experience which we have accumulated in recent years, particularly following the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom.

We have much that we could talk about, comrades. Much that is valuable and interesting has emerged in the activity of the republic party organization. We have begun the practice of regular meetings of party, Soviet Union, Komsomol and management leaders with the labor collectives. Many members of the Central Committee, including all members of the Central Committee Bureau, and leaders of the republic are holding political classes in the party training system at enterprises and in organizations. As a whole, we have worked up a pretty good arsenal of means of struggling against negative phenomena, harmful survivals in people's minds and outmoded traditions and customs. Much is being done on the international and patriotic education of the working people.

This entire party-political experience was manifested particularly forcefully and in concentrated fashion at the time of the preparations for and during the jubilee celebrations. L.I. Brezhnev evaluated this work highly, saying that the holiday was a success and that we had commemorated our jubilee in worthy fashion. And great credit is due our ideological workers and each of you, of course, for the high political and moral mood

which imbued these celebrations, which became a striking demonstration of the unity of party and people and internationalism, friendship and fraternity. It may be noted with satisfaction today that the Georgian festival in Moscow was conducted at a high level and was a success.

Nevertheless, we are as yet using far from fully and with far from the maximum effectiveness the rich potential of propaganda and agitation and ideological work as a whole. We have not yet succeeded in finally ridding ourselves of formalism and bureaucracy in this work, and we still have many trite patterns and stereotypes. Frequently, in contacts with the masses we cut the sharp corners and control the sentiments of individual groups of the population with insufficient skill. At times this leads to undesirable relapses.

This occurs because we have yet to learn to systematically analyze the so-called difficult questions, answer them convincingly and to provide the activists and all working people with information on the problems troubling them. High end results of ideological work depend on this to a considerable extent. As L.I. Brezhnev advised, we must operate more boldly in this sphere also and be as candid with people as possible. Do not think that they do not sense insincerity. And believe it, comrades, that if we approach people openheartedly and inform them and speak to them about emergent difficulties honestly and truthfully, they will always understand us and support any of our undertakings.

A certain boldness and high-mindedness are undoubtedly needed even to break down ingrained, obsolete forms of work. But we need even greater boldness, high-mindedness, persistence and fighting qualities in order not to be afraid to enter into discussion and to consistently fittingly rebuff demagogy and all elements of nationalism, chauvinism and so forth. There are no questions, even the most acute ones, to which we cannot provide an honest and convincing answer for people. This is why it is very important to emphasize once again: We wish to see each propagandist and each ideological worker as an ideologically stanch, bold individual and an active political fighter of our party.

An attempt to get away from rooted stereotypes and outlines was made in the course of the preparation of this present measure of ours. There is much that is new here, particularly the organization of discussion clubs on various topical problems--international education and problems of the party's nationality policy, the strengthening of socialist discipline, the struggle against private-ownership trends, the strengthening of the role of the family in children's ideological-moral upbringing and so forth. We undoubtedly encourage discussion and constantly demand of people the maximum frankness. We will continue to persistently establish such an atmosphere. However, we should struggle with the same persistence against demagogy, twaddle and verbosity and against those who, not choosing their expressions, endeavor at any price to win for themselves cheap authority.

Assertion of the principles of socialist democracy by no means signifies that some person or other may permit himself to loudly talk about everything that comes into his head and slander our sacred possessions. Democracy in our country is not something abstract but socialist and implies the high responsibility of each citizen for his conduct and is incompatible with demagogy and other antipodal phenomena. Any discussion must be conducted within the framework of democratic centralism and fix as the goal the interests of society, the people, the country and each individual.

Interesting meetings in the party organizations, ministries and departments, labor collectives, scientific and creative establishments, newspaper and journal editorial offices and television and radio await the seminar participants. I would like to believe that these meetings will be held in an atmosphere of candid concern. And we hope that everything that is most valuable and most useful derived from these 4 days will be further reflected in the ideological practice of the party committees and Soviet Union, Komsomol and management organizations.

Second, it is important for us to ponder how best to provide ideological support for the big economic and political program contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Tbilisi speeches and our party Central Committee's new decree pertaining to Georgia.

We have always attached and now attach great significance to questions of ideological support for economic tasks. But they are particularly pertinent and particularly important now. After we succeeded in achieving a definite breakthrough in the economy and a high rate of socioeconomic development, we were confronted full force with the problem of uncovering and making comprehensive use of the new, deep-lying production potential. This demands of each worker high activiness and a conscious, creative attitude toward matters.

The potential here is huge, but in order to uncover it it is necessary to skillfully combine the accomplishment of economic and sociopolitical tasks. The party Central Committee, its Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev personally set us a striking and convincing example here.

You will agree that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's very arrival in Georgia was a powerful ideological action and served as the basis for unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm in the republic and provided all of us with a tremendous work incentive. And then the Central Committee Politburo, having studied immediately after the jubilee the question of how the decrees pertaining to Georgia which had been adopted earlier were being implemented, adopts the special decree "The Progress of Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' Decrees Concerning the Activity of the Party Organization and the Further Development of the Economy of the Georgian SSR". Thus the high moral mood of the republic's working people has received material reinforcement and has been directed into a businesslike, practical channel.

Just such a style and such an inseparable unity of word and deed ensures the high authority of each decision and the high effectivenss of all ideological measures.

All ideological work in the labor collectives should currently be organically connected with the general direction and nature of the tasks confronting us, primarily the task of completely surmounting the Georgian SSR's lag behind the country's level in the summary indicators of economic and social development. I do not rule out the fact that the ideological workers must actively influence enterprise and farm leaders and the planning authorities for an increase in the tautness of set quotas and adopted socialist pledges. This should be done without, of course, ostentatious fuss. And it is not necessary to set people goals which are unrealistic at this stage; this undermines our authority. Crass administrative rule, like formalism and bureaucratism, is the first enemy of ideological work.

It is now important to develop creative principles in people to the utmost and contribute to the combination of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. A concerned attitude toward new equipment and its efficient assimilation and use should be cultivated in each collective. The entire system of the working people's economic education should be oriented toward this. And not just this. We have planned in the near future a plenum on science and scientific-technical progress. I would like the republic's ideological workers to come to it with concrete, businesslike proposals.

Third, very important and very complex problems confront us in the process of the communist education of the working people and the shaping of the new man.

It is primarily necessary to take better account of the social and age singularities of different strata and groups of the population and to stimulate individual work. After all, a differentiated approach is relevant not only in respect of individual problems but also in respect of this category of people or the other.

We emphasized at the 26th Georgian CP Congress that our motto was the further development of socialist democracy, the strenthening of socialist discipline and an increase on this basis of the creative activeness of the masses. We proceed from the fact that the further development of socialist democracy is inconceivable without an increase in the level of conscious discipline and organization. An extension of trust in people is connected directly and most immediately with the growth of their awareness. In granting the working people increasingly big rights in the running of society we must at the same time increase

exactingness toward them and learn how to better control public awareness. This is an important task and it requires detailed study.

Paramount significance in its accomplishment is attached to the primary party organizations and the labor collectives and their leaders. Every good leader today must also be simultaneously a skillful educator, and this quality should be cultivated in him. Unfortunately, we still have many shortcomings and gaps here. We have to experiment more boldly in the ideological sphere also and creatively refine the forms and methods of ideological education. And this applies to literally everything, moreover--the system of political and economic education, mass-political work, the activity of the cultural-educational establishments and the presentation of visual agitation. We must give more thought to the organization of people's leisure time, work at the place of residence and the development of tourism, physical culture and sport.

It is essential that we organize on a new basis our relations with the working class and rural population in the process of ideological work under modern conditions. The workers and kolkhoz members have become far more literate and educated. They are now displaying a high interest not only in the purely production sphere but also in social life, politics and culture. Every home now reads newspapers and journals, watches television and listens to the radio. There is hardly any point in repeating to a person what he is already well aware of. Our work in the system of political training at the enterprises has taught us a good deal. Accumulated experience persuades us that many means of political education have lost their former force and are simply obsolete. It is time to improve and refine them, and we hope that the seminar participants will unfailingly express their opinion in this connection.

The question of increased ideological education of the intelligentsia, particularly the creative intelligentsia, requires special attention. This is, perhaps, the most complex and delicate sphere. L.I. Brezhnev observed that the Georgian CP Central Committee had found the right style in work with the masters of the arts. But it is also obvious that, despite marked changes, we still sometimes lack purposefulness and specificity here. It must be understood that in order for more highly artistic and high-minded works which truthfully portray the republic's days of routine labor and raise people in a spirit of the party's requirements and respect for our society's moral standards to appear here, what we need primarily here is to cultivate active political qualities in their authors, mold ideological stanchness and maturity in them and to support them. Support them both at difficult times and at times of creative flight.

We are sure that the personalities of science, literature and art are themselves aware of the entire importance and responsibility of their area of work. The role and significance of such levers of education as science, literature, the stage, the movie theater, music, fine art and amateur artistic creativity increase with every passing day. We say this, bearing in mind the particular function of science and art in a sharp rise in people's intellectual level and educational qualifications and a broadening of their general outlook. They are an effective means of molding the world-outlook foundations of the personality and of actively influencing its awareness and emotions. It is our duty to remember all this.

The young people should be the subject of our constant, daily concern. Our young people are fine. They respond readily to warmth and attention and they believe in us and are following us. But we have to take account of the fact that although the young people are not now developed in years, they think creatively and critically and that it is necessary to build the most candid relations with them and speak to them as equals. Any manifestations of formalism and triteness are particularly dangerous here. From everyone, the maximum personal responsibility, to everyone, the maximum concern and attention--we must develop this fine principle of work with the young people even more persistently and purposefully.

It is necessary to continue to intensify work on people's international and patriotic education, struggle decisively against all manifestations of national exclusiveness and isolation and mold in people such features as devotion to communist ideals and a readiness at any moment to defend the Soviet people's socialist gains. Questions of military-

patriotic work with people and the physical conditioning of our young people merit particularly close attention under the current conditions of the exacerbated international situation.

Fourth, we have to continue to increase the intensity of the struggle against negative phenomena. "It is necessary to continue to display concern to ensure that the moral atmosphere in Georgia be as pure as your mountain air," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. This means that we must strive even more scrupulously and consistently for a recuperation of the moral-psychological climate in the republic. Cutting off in embryo all manifestations of a vulgarian, philistine mentality and raising people in a spirit of implacability toward alien ideology and morality--such is our principal task.

The party teaches that the growth of people's material possibilities should be accompanied by their increased political learning and moral maturity. Each of us, of course, wishes to live better. And this is natural. A rise in the level of Soviet people's material well-being is our party's highest goal. But another matter--endeavoring to live better by cheating society, cheating the state and cheating all of us--is criminal and immoral. That is why it is the ideological workers' task to teach people to make their requirements commensurate with the practicable possibilities of their satisfaction and to mold reasonable requirements in people.

Much depends here on the family, whose role in citizens' political and moral education is growing.

Fifth, it is essential that we enhance the scientific level of ideological education. This issue has not yet been duly reflected in the activity of the republic's social scientists, who freqently undertake a study of not very pertinent problems and lag behind the practice of the party organizations to a certain extent. But we need scientifically substantiated practical recommendations for the long term. The essence of science is that, while relying on practice, it should outpace practice and proceed ahead of it.

It is necessary to extend work on the study of public opinion, make better forecasts of the processes occurring here and influence their formation more actively.

A few words about our journalists. The republic's mass information organs are undoubtedly doing a great deal to propagandize the socialist way of life and are making their contribution to the struggle against negative phenomena and to the international education of the working people. However, newspaper articles and radio and television broadcasts often lack advocacy and party fervor and depth, and there is sometimes carelessness and irresponsibility leading to errors and the distortion of facts.

We must ponder how to sharply raise the level of work of the city and rayon papers.

The primary party organizations are a most important element in our entire ideological and political education. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must constantly display concern to enhance their authority, efficiency and competence and clearly determine their role and responsibility in ideological support for adopted decisions. This, comrades, is the surest path to success.

I would like, in conclusion, to emphasize once again that we expect from all participants in the seminar the maximum activeness. Frankly, we have gathered to discuss urgent problems very candidly and in businesslike manner. And it is necessary that everyone receive an answer to the questions which concern him and that everyone express his opinion and his attitude toward matters and propose and recommend something or other.

The ideological aktiv is a reliable support of our party in the pursuit of its political policy and the implementation of its decisions. We are confident that all of you will return to your party organizations enriched with new experience and new knowledge and filled with new energy and a desire to work and accomplish, in practice, the magnificent plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish all of you participants in the seminar-conference successful, creative, interesting and fruitful work!

SOVIET LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY FOR POLEVOY

PM240925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers announced with profound sorrow that Boris Nikolayevich Polevoy, the outstanding Soviet writer and public figure, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR State Prize Winner, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers' Board, chairman of the Soviet Peace Fund Board and editor-in-chief of YUNOST magazine, died on 12 July, 1981, after a long, grave illness at the age of 73.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, eminent writers, and public figures, says:

Polevoy's death is a grave loss for all multinational Soviet culture. Polevoy was born on 17 March 1908 and began his work in Kalinin where he developed as a citizen, party journalist and writer. Even in those years contemporaneity was the main theme of Polevoy's work, with its main heroes the ordinary working men of the First 5-Year Plan. He wrote authentically and emotionally about the working days in the life of the country. What the young writer said was noted and supported by Aleksey Maksimovich Gorkiy. During the Great Patriotic War Polevoy was a PRAVDA war correspondent. From the first days of the war to the days of victory he was on active service.

His vivid articles, sketches, reports and stories depicted the harsh reality of war, revealed the sources of the heroism of our soldiers, commanders, political workers and workers of the rear area which resulted in victory over fascism.

Readers the world over are familiar with his "Story of a Real Man" ["Povest o Nastoyashchem Cheloveke"]. For millions of people the hero of this tale became a remarkable example of selfless fortitude, courage and immeasurable conviction. His novels "The Wild Coast" ["Na Dikom Brege"], "Deep in the Rear" ["Glubokiy Tyl"], "Gold" ["Zoloto"], "Tales" ["Povesti"], "Doctor Vera" ["Doktor Vera"], "Amutna" "War Diaries" ["Voyenniye Dnevniki"], collected stories and works of journalism glorified the spiritual beauty of his contemporaries and reaffirmed the creative force of the Soviet way of life.

Polevoy did great service in educating the young literary generation. He ran YUNOST magazine for about 20 years. He loved and was very good at working with young people. He believed this work to be a most important state and party cause.

Boris Nikolayevich Polevoy was more than once elected secretary of the USSR Union of Writers' Board. He was a member of the elite of public figures who stood at the outset of the world peace-lovers movement. He was for many years chairman of the Soviet Peace Fund Board.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government highly appraised Polevoy's services when awarding him the title Hero of Socialist Labor. He was awarded three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Red Banner Orders, two Fatherland War (First Class) Orders. and many other orders and medals. Polevoy was awarded the title USSR State Prize Winner.

A true son of the Communist Party, in whose ranks he had served since 1940, an ardent patriot, a staunch fighter for peace, Boris Nikolayevich Polevoy will forever remain in the memory of the people. His works will live in the hearts of grateful readers and serve the cause of communist upbringing and the cause of peace on earth.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, V.N. Makeyev, V.G. Afanasyev, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, P.A. Leonov, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, B.N. Pastukhov, Ye.K. Fedorov, A.M. Roganov, G.M. Markov, F.A. Abramov, S.A. Azimov, Ch. Aytmatov, M.N. Akekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, T. Askarov, N.P. Bazhnan, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, A.T. Gonchar, N.M. Gribachev, A.D. Dementyev, N.V. Dumbadze, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, M. Kanoatov, V.P. Katayev, A.P. Keshokov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, T. Kurbanov, P.A. Kuusberg, L.M. Leonov, A.M. Maldonis, A.P. Maresyev, S.V. Mikhalkov, D. Muldagaliyev, S.S. Narovchatov, V.M. Ozerov, B.D. Pankin, V.A. Petrosyan, G.R. Priyede, P.L. Proskurin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.D. Salynskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko, (M. Tank), A.A. Surkov, Yu.I. Surovtsev, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov and M.A. Sholokhov.

ANATOLYEVA VIEWS 'SPIRITUAL ENRICHMENT' OF ATHEISM

PM240923 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 19 July publishes on page 3 under the rubric "For Believers and Non-Believers" and the headline "Spiritual Guideline" a 1,400-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences M. Anatolyeva emphasizing that the Communist Party attaches "great significance to the formation of a scientific world outlook in Soviet people," while the aim of bourgeois ideologists is "to drive false ideas into people's consciousness in order to keep the masses in blind subjection."

"In terms of their social and ideological foundations atheism and religion are incompatible," Anatolyeva continues, arguing that while religion restricts human potential, "atheist views make man's life more diverse and spiritually rich." The aim of atheism, she concludes, is to return man's dignity and happiness, helping him "to find sources of joy and satisfaction in real life on earth."

BODYUL ATTENDS MEETING FOR FISHERMAN'S DAY

PM231246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Greeting Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Fisherman's Day was held in Moscow 10 July.

The meeting was attended by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.I. Polyakov, CPSU Central Committee department first deputy chief; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading production workers and representatives of the capital's public. V.M. Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry, delivered a report.

ECONOMIST DERYABIN DISCUSSES RETAIL PRICES

PM230953 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 3

[Feature comprising answers to readers' letters by Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Deryabin, chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute Sector for the Theoretical Bases of Planned Pricing, under the rubric "Conversation of a Topical Theme": "Retail Prices: How and Why do They Change?"]

[Text] Retail Prices....who can fail to be interested in why they rise or fall, what their stability means? The editorial office receives many letters on these questions. We asked Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Deryabin, chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute Sector for the Theoretical Bases of Planned Pricing, to answer some of them.

"In our country prices for consumer goods and services are established in accordance with a planned procedure. Clearly this makes it possible to ensure better management of industry, trade and the services sphere. But how does it affect the purchaser?" from a letter from chemical engineer V. Serebryakova, Sverdlovsk.

[Deryabin] The retail prices system which exists in the USSR operates above all in the interests of purchasers, of the population. It ensures moderate prices for basic food products, municipal services, medical supplies and sanitation and hygiene articles. To this end the state maintains low prices even in instances where expenditure on the production and sale of these goods exceeds the established level of retail prices. When we purchase, for instance, meat and dairy products in the stores we pay approximately half what they cost the state. There are considerable subsidies on certain other products too. In total these subsidies amount to R25 billion.

Tariffs for transportation and housing and municipal services are extremely low. At present payment for apartments and utilities and the maintenance of private houses amounts to about 2.7 percent of the total expenditure of an industrial worker's family: the state takes on two-thirds of the expenses of housing and municipal services, which works out at R6.5 billion annually.

In order to equalize the living standards of families with different numbers of children, a policy is implemented of relatively low retail prices on goods for children. The need for this was again confirmed in the resolution adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "on measures to step up state assistance to families with children."

Relatively low prices are also maintained for cultural and household goods. I am thinking of educational literature, musical, sports and touristic items and certain similar goods. Prices for these goods have not changed for more than 20 years. This is done in order to ensure equal opportunities for the spiritual and physical development of people with different incomes.

Another substantial advantage of the Soviet retail price system is the uniformity of prices for all consumer goods over the country's entire territory. Only food products and a small proportion of industrial goods display zonal differentiation. But the differences between zones--of which there are two or three--are usually small--only 5-8 percent, depending on the type of goods. And most goods are sold at the prices which apply in the first and second zones, so the real differentiation is even smaller. Why is this done? So as to ensure identical purchasing power for the ruble in all regions of the country. As you will realize, this is not only of economic significance, but of social significance too.

Finally, the most important advantage of the Soviet retail price system is its stability. Since the mid-fifties, when this system was established, state retail prices have remained unchanged for most consumer goods.

Changes occur in cases where obsolete goods are replaced by new ones used for the same consumer purpose. They affect the prices of articles such as televisions, radio receivers, new or modernized types of clothes, furniture or footwear. That is why, when we speak of the stability of state retail prices, we have in mind their unchanging nature for essential goods.

In this connection I will cite one acknowledgement--striking to my mind--which I heard in Alma-Ata recently at a Soviet-American symposium on pricing problems. The leader of the U.S. delegation, the well-known scientist Lloyd Reynolds, gave the following assessment of the Soviet retail price system: "American consumers would be happy to have such stable, reasonable retail prices for basic food and nonfood goods as in the USSR. [Deryabin ends]

"After the war and in the fifties retail prices fell nearly every year. We have not heard of this for a long time now;" from a letter from N. Seleznev, Kharkovskayaya Oblast.

[Deryabin] It is true that in the late forties and early fifties there were annual reductions in prices for certain goods. But it must be borne in mind that before this, during the war years, prices were increased by 120 percent for industrial goods, by 260 percent overall. Do you remember how much well-appointed housing was being constructed at that time, in the fifties? What pensions were like? How far health care and education had developed. Incidentally, those who finished secondary school in 1955-56 will probably remember that their parents paid for their education; not much, but they did pay.

Much has changed since then. In the last 15 years alone real per capita income has almost doubled. How? Let us examine this.

An increase in material well-being is achieved by three methods: by increasing wages, by increasing social consumption funds, and by reducing retail prices. There are three methods, but only one source--increased productivity of social labor and consequently an increase in the quantity of goods and services. In principle the increased quantity of goods can be channeled in various ways: It is possible to increase monetary payments or it is possible to cut prices.

In the fifities practically all additional resources were channeled in one way--toward cutting retail prices. However, it soon became clear that this was not enough: More large-scale long-term social measures must be implemented. So our government embarked on that path. Let us compare 1950 with 1980 (taking into account of course, the change in the scale of prices 20 years ago). In that time the average wage of workers and employees almost trebled. Payments and concessions from social consumption funds increased from R13 billion to R116.5 billion--a sixfold increase on a per capita basis. Spending on pensions alone increased from R2.4 billion to R30.6 billion--nearly a 13-fold increase. It is clear from these figures where the resources obtained from increased productivity of social labor have been directed.

But was it not still possible to allocate resources to reduce prices? It was possible, but the real point is: What method has most advantages, and to whom specifically? A little thought reveals that price cuts benefit, first and foremost, those who have higher financial incomes. Another fact is also of some importance: When prices are reduced the living standard improves, one may say, in an uncontrolled way. Wage increases, on the other hand, are strictly directed--first and foremost toward those who obtain high output, those who received low or average pay and those who work in unfavorable climatic conditions.

It is obviously not expedient to cut prices at the expense of for instance, a reduction in housing construction. An apartment costs the state nearly R10,000. Anyone who had already received such a costly item free would also gain from price cuts. People who did not yet have an individual apartment would have to wait even longer--they would clearly have lost. [Deryabin ends]

"In recent years retail prices have increased for jewelry, natural furs, cut glass, carpets and cars. What is the cause?" From a letter from Yu. Andreychikov, Perm.

[Deryabin] First of all, an imbalance between supply and demand has arisen in recent years for these goods. The basic reason is the sharp increase in the population's monetary income.

Take 1965, for instance. At that time R318 million worth of carpets were sold in a year--a smaller sum than for household soap. Yet 15 years later carpet sales had increased 750 percent and exceeded R2.7 billion. Over the same period the sale of cars to the population increased 33-fold--from R241 million to nearly R8 billion. Only R115 million worth of jewelry was sold 15 years ago, while R111 million worth of salt was sold and R115 million worth of matches. Now approximately R4 billion worth of jewelry is sold annually--a more than 34-fold increase.

No output can keep up with such an increase in demand. And in such situations, in order to establish balance, it is quite justified to use the retail price mechanism, with correctives, of course. This has been done, for instance, with wedding rings for people getting married for the first time, or cars for war and labor invalids.

Increasing retail prices for goods which satisfy prestige requirements rather than essential needs, also covers the losses the state suffers through selling food products and essential goods whose production is as yet unprofitable. Is this just? Certainly. It is necessary to pay more for fashion, for "rarity value," for an item really in short supply. But this has no effect on the stability of state retail prices for goods and products in everyday demand among the population. On the contrary, it helps to maintain it. [Deryabin ends]

"It is now difficult to buy delicatessen and fashionable goods in the stores. Why should not prices for products in short supply and for fashionable consumer goods be increased 5-fold, 10-fold or even more? Let anyone who very much wants them or who has the money buy them freely, without speculators," from a letter from Yu. Logvinenko, Nilopol.

[Deryayin] It is clear from this letter that certain comrades go beyond what is reasonable. Although, in general terms, the question is correctly formulated.

Pricing practice does follow this path to some degree. For instance, for novelty goods or improved quality goods in high demand, temporary retail prices are fixed which are somewhat higher than the level of permanent prices. The difference goes mainly in material incentives for workers and enterprises and organizations directly participating in the creation of these goods.

But there is a problem here: Howe are we to correctly distinguish those goods which satisfy nonrational, prestige requirements from ordinary goods? In particular, some people acquire books not so much to supplement their knowledge as to display their level of prosperity or simply as items of furniture for the apartment. If prices for such goods are significantly increased, the prestige demand will not only not fall, it will even increase. Moderation is necessary here.

Of course, a relatively high price for a particular item can stem premium demand and encourage enterprises to step up production. When demand is stabilized, however, prices can be cut, so that the article becomes accessible to a wider range of purchasers. But this can only be done on a planned basis. Any arbitrariness here is incompatible with the socialist system of economic management.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW CONSUMER SERVICES CONFERENCE

PM231258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of leaders of trade and consumer services sections of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms on questions of party leadership of trade and consumer services for the population in the light of the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contained in the report to the 26th party congress,was held 9-10 July at the CPSU Central Committee.

Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, delivered the report.

Taking part in the discussion were section chiefs of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Smirnov, USSR minister of trade; and responsible workers of USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments.

The conference discussed in detail questions of improving the organization of trade and consumer services and strengthening the material base of these important sectors of the national economy: supplying them with improved equipment, improving the standard of work with cadres and educating them in a spirit of respectful attitude toward people and intolerance toward shortcomings and abuses.

A large place in the work of the conference was taken up by questions of increasing commodity resources and making fuller use of existing opportunities and local reserves for the purpose. Stress was placed on the need for the all-round consolidation of state discipline in fulfilling plans and contract commitments for the production and supply of goods for the market.

Attention was drawn to the implementation of practical steps for the rational utilization of commodity resources, their correct distribution and the reduction of losses. The importance of a solicitous attiude to grain was emphasized here.

Questions of the resolute eradication of negative phenomena in trade and consumer services, violations of the rules for the sale of goods and a disrespectful attitude to people were discussed particularly keenly. At the same time the need to enhance the prestige of professions connected with serving Soviet people and to support and disseminate the experience of leading workers in the services sphere was pointed out.

The conference was addressed by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the conference were A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; A.V. Viktorov, secretary of the AUCCTU; deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; leaders of USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments; section chiefs and other responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD231720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of fodder procurement in the country's collective and state farms. The first cutting of fodder has been completed in Uzbekistan. Farms in Lithuania, the Ukraine and Belorussia are close to completing the first cutting. Throughout the country, fodder procurement has been completed on 52 million hectares or 62 percent of the planned area. However, many farms in Georgia, Estonia, Kirgizia and Armenia are not using the favorable conditions and are unjustifiably delaying the first cutting. This is worsening the quality of the fodder and does not help improve the yield of fodder in the second cutting.

Hay procurement is proceding better than last year. Altogther in the country almost 38 million tons of hay have been cut or 46 percent of the plan. A lot of hay has been cut in Lithuania and the Ukraine. Specialists believe that the rate of hay procurement under the present conditions should be considerably higher. Disruption of the technical phases of harvesting are being permitted to happen. The hay is being overdried in swathes and is losing its nutritional value.

The plan for the production of silage has been overfulfilled on farms of six union republics including Armenia and Kirigizia. Much more grass meal has been produced than last year.

Large-scale harvesting is underway throughout the country. Leading collective and state farms are not lessening their attention to fodder procurement, and are striving to improve the quality and ensure large supplies for the wintering of cattle.

RADIO REPORTS FARMING DEVELOPMENTS 22-23 JULY

LD240332 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 and 23 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 July

The corn harvest is good in the south of Uzbekistan with yields of 100 quintals per hectare. Uzbek farmers plan to gather a record 1.5 million tons of corn. (0400 GMT)

Mechanizers in Stravropolskiy Kray have completed threshing 1 million hectares of grain. The harvest of cereals has been completed on over half the area sown to them. (1030 GMT)

Grain crops have been threshed from over 1.5 million hectares in Kazakhstan. (1200 GMT)

23 July

The millionth ton of grain was delivered to state granaries in Stavropolskiy Kray today. Another 900,000 tons will be delivered by the end of the harvest, exceeding plan tasks. (0900 GMT)

The harvest has reached the Baltic states, the Urals and the Irtysh area as well as northern Belorussia and Lipetskaya Oblast. Rye is being cut in five rayons of the Kama area where grain is sown on over 1 million hectares. (1300 GMT)

Grain has been harvested on 1.5 million hectares in Rostovakaya Oblast. This is half of the area sown with grain. (1500 GMT)

Farms in the Karskul virgin lands have begun to harvest corn. The area under corn in Turkmenia has exceeded 200,000 hectares due to use of land in the canal zone. (1904 GMT)

PRAVDA REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS BY MID-JULY

PM220911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting Toil"]

[Text] July has burnished the fields and meadows with the gold of ripening grain and the succulent green of grass. The arable farmers' toil is at its height. Crop tending, plantation watering, harvesting of early potatoes, vegetables and fruits and sowing of second crops are continuing. The grain crop harvest time has come.

Harvesting is well underway in the Ukraine, Moldavia, south Kazakhstan, Azerbijan, Kirgizia and the North Caucasus. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, beginning 13 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 12.2 million hectares--10 percent of the sown area--on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The flow of grain to the elevators is being stepped up. It is a matter of honor for farm collectives and every agricultural worker to fulfill the first precept: to provide the motherland with more grain and other produce.

The urgent tasks include fodder procurement. It is currently proceeding considerably more rapidly than last year. As of mid-July sown and natural grasses had been cut from 44.1 million hectares. That is almost 4 million hectares more than by the same time last year. The first and in many southern regions the second and third grass cuttings have been completed by a considerable proportion of farms in Uzbekistan, the Ukraine, Moldavia and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Fodder stocks are growing. Some 31 million tons of hay, 35 million tons of cured hay and 5.1 million tons of silage have been procured and 2.0 million tons of grass meal have been produced, which is considerably more than had been obtained by the same period last year. Many farms are paying special attention to hay procurements. The hay accumulation plan has been fulfilled by 46 percent.

The acceleration of forage procurement rates is being assisted not only by the dry, warm weather which has settled in many arable farming zones but also by the better orgnization of work and the strengthened material and technical base. There are tens of thousands of specialized detachments out in the meadows and fields. Leading technology and rational methods of organizing and remunerating labor are being extensively applied.

Nonetheless farms are making far from full use of their potential. In Nogorodskaya Oblast work has been under way in the meadows for over a month, yet grass has been cut from just 43 percent of the land and only 129,000 tons of the 350,000 tons of hay required have been procured. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have performed poorly in preparing equipment and organizing the machine operators work. On many farms the workday in the hayfields begins at 0900-1000 and ends at 1700-1800. This is at harvest time, when in accordance with a good tradition the haymakers greet the dawn out in the meadows.

Farms in Armenia and Kostromskaya, Vologodskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Kurganskaya and several other oblasts are slow in completing the haymaking. Production is low and machinery stoppages are frequent here. A threat is emerging that livestock units will again be left without a sufficient stock of coarse and succulent fodder.

According to statistics, the current estimate of forage is considerably in excess of last year. Of the total quantity of hay laid in by early July 81 percent has been rated first and second class. Some 71 percent of the cured hay laid in is of the same quality. Grass-meal quality is also higher.

At the same time purposeful, consistent work to improve the fodder base is unfortunately not being done everywhere. In Khmelnitskaya Oblast many farms have already completed the first grass cutting. What has it shown? A number of rayons like Teofipolskiy Rayon, for instance, have allowed a large gap between grass cutting and gathering and other violations of procedure. As a result one-sixth of the hay in the rayon was below standard. Because of frequent breakdowns of pickups, rakes and other mechanisms, windrows of cut clover "cooked" for weeks in the sun on Tambovskaya Oblasts' Rossiya Sovkhoz. High class fodder cannot be obtained with such an attitude toward matters. Of course slowness in procuring forage and violations of procedure are encountered on many other farms in Tambovskaya Oblast.

The fodder procurement workers of several other oblasts and republics in the country allow shoddiness in their work. A large quantity of poor-quality cured hay has been laid in by farms in Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and in Voronezhskaya and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts. The formula for the green harvest is simple--all the grass in meadows, fields, forests and unsuitable land must be cut promptly, harvested skillfully and without losses and stored carefully until the winter cold spells.

Progressive technology is a reliable guarantee of success. This year village workers are extensively drying hay in accordance with the active ventilation method, laying in cured hay with preservatives and preparing mixed silage. Specialists are displaying a great deal of resourcefulness and inventiveness. For instance, the Mikhaylovskoye training and experimental farm near Moscow crushes green fodder and reduces its moisture content to 25-30 percent, trenches it, compresses it, covers it with polyethylene and fills in the trench with earth. Fodder with high nutrient qualities is obtained. In Kazakhstan and other parts of the country machine operators are adapting superannuated grain harvesting combines to speed up the haymaking.

To carry out fodder procurement in an organized manner, making the maximum use of the summer months, is the prime duty of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs. At the same time it is necessary to step up attention toward tending forage crops, particularly beet and corn and to seek to obtain a harvest of green matter with cobs at the milky and waxy ripeness stage. Plantations and cut meadows must be irrigated and the application of fertilizers to them must be ensured. Nor should we forget additional sources of fodder like second sowings of fodder crops, straw, chaff and vegetable growing waste.

Summer days are long, but the harvest time is short. All efforts and resources must be mobilized to cope successfully with the large volume of work in the countryside.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM

LD222046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee was held in Kiev today. It discussed questions of the work of party, soviet and economic organs of the republic in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the further development of stockbreeding. Although over the past 10 years the average annual production of stockbreeding goods had increased by 54 percent in the republic, this growth rate is insufficient.

The plenum set out a complex of measures for intensifying this branch of agricultural production, primarily the expansion of the fodder basis of stockbreeding, better utilization of reserves and transfer of production to industrial methods.

A speech was made at the plenum by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GORBACHEV UKRAINE VISIT

PM231344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 2

[TASS Report: "With the Ukraine's Grain Growers"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the Ukraine from 6 through 11 July.

A talk with Ukrainian SSR leaders took place at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee on questions of the work of the republic's party organizations to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations in the sphere of further developing agricultural production and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. During the talk Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, paid great attention to the fulfillment of the 1981 plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of grain and other agricultural produce, the strengthening of fodder production and the intensification of stockraising, the improvement of product quality and reduction of losses of produce, the growth of social production efficiency and also the improvement of organizational and ideological education work in the countryside.

M.S. Gorbachev visited kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific research establishments in a number of the republic's southern and southeastern oblasts and inspected sowing of grain and pulse crops, corn, sugar beet and other crops. During his meetings with party, soviet and economic leaders, machine operators, kolkhoz members of both sexes, scientists and experts, he inquired about the implementation of measures aimed at improving the use of land, machinery and other material resources and the organization of the grain harvest and work to step up the production of and stockpiling of hay, silage and other coarse and succulent fodder, including for livestock on rural workers' personal plots.
The attention of the participants in the harvest--now underway--was directed to the need for efficient work by integrated detachments, for strict monitoring of the quality of harvesting so that it can be carried out in the shortest possible time and without losses.

At the Ukrainian scientific research institute of irrigation farming and in a number of rayons in the south of the republic, the CPSU Central Committee secretary familiarized himself with the organization of selection work and with opportunities for making fuller use of irrigated land in the zone.

M.S. Gorbachev visited Pervomayskiy Rayon in Kharkovskaya Oblast, where an agrochemical complex, built to a design by Kharkov scientists, is operating, providing storage and centralized, scientifically validated application of fertilizers to all the farms' fields. The CPSU Central Comittee has approved this experience.

The workers of the S. Ordzhonikidze Kharkovskiy Traktornyy Zavod production association, with whom M.S. Gorbachev met, described the work on building new, high-powered machinery. There was a talk with secretaries and members of the Kharkovskiy Obkom Bureau during which questions of accelerating agricultural machine building enterprises' technical progress were discussed.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited the Ukrainian SSR scientific research institute of forest steppe and woodland stockraising and its Kutuzovka experimental farm.

Here he took a detailed look at questions of developing and introducing rational systems for feeding and reducing the proportion of concentrates in feed rations and expressed a number of observations and gave advice on these problems. In Poltavskaya Oblast he looked at work on introducing a soil-protection system and use of a mould-boardless plow and the results achieved.

USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats accompanied M.S. Gorbachev on the tour of the Ukraine.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SEMINAR HELD IN KIEV

WA220900 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 3

[RATAU report on Kiev agricultural equipment seminar]

[Excerpts] A republic seminar was held 29-30 June in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee of party organization secretaries of agricultural machine-building associations, enterprises and scientific research and planning-design institutes and obkom executives. The participants in the seminar examined practical measures to strengthen organization and political work in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pertaining to questions of the further supply of equipment for agricultural production.

The report was delivered by I.Z. Sokolov, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee.

At the center of the attention of the seminar's participants were questions of an improvement in the forms and methods of party supervision over the work on accelerating scientific-technical progress, and creating and increasing the manufacture of new highly productive equipment for agriculture. This work is being performed in accordance with the organizational-political and engineering-technical measures which have been formulated everywhere with respect to fulfillment of the decisions of the congress. It is important, it was said at the seminar, that specialists, workers and all collectives be mobilized for this.

I.Z. Sokolov and Yu.A. Bondar, head of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Agricultural Machine-Building Department, V.N. Khalapsin, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, and V.L. Filonenko, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, who spoke at the seminar, observed that the designers of agricultural machinery and certain enterprises are still greatly in the debt of the rural workers. It is essential to accelerate the development and assimilation of the manufacture of efficient new equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of the row and industrial crops cultivation, feed preparation and other labor-intensive processes at the farmsteads. Critical and complex tasks also have to be tackled by our scientific research institutes and organizations, primarily those such as the Ukrainian scientific research institute of Agricultural machine building (Kharkov), the Odessa pilot special design bureau for soil-cultivating machinery and the planning-design institute for sowing and soil-cultivating machinery (Kirovograd).

The seminar paid great attention to questions of retooling the agricultural machine-building enterprises. The importance of a constant rise in the level of production based on comprehensive mechanization and automation and the introduction of progressive technology was emphasized. The work experience of the Kiev Lepse plant party committee merits the utmost support in this connection.

Another important question, in whose solution it is necessary to secure the participation of every worker, is a rise in quality work indicators. This task should be tackled comprehensively--not only through equipment and technology but also through the inculcation of a conscientious attitude toward work, as Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed in the report to the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress. It is necessary to resolutely increase discipline, improve the organization of work and create an atmosphere of impatience with lax management and extravagance. Much has to be done in this respect at the Melitopol plant, the Kharkov Serp i Molot and tractor engine plants and others.

Questions of increased party supervision over the progress of fulfilling the targets for the development of enterprises and the on-schedule assimilation of new capacity were also examined. It is necessary to increase the attention paid to improving the organization of the construction of agricultural machine-building facilities, which are recognized as construction projects of special state importance. It is necessary to concentrate all labor and material resources here, increase the efficacy of socialist competition and display concern for an improvement in the construction workers' work and social conditions. The initiative of the collectives of the Pervomayskiy agricultural machinery plant and the Berdyanskystroy trust, which adopted joint pledges under the motto "Ahead-of-Schedule Completion, Excellent Assimilation," which has been approved by the Zaporozhskiy Obkom, merits universal dissemination.

Experience of work in organizing fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP congresses was shared by the party committee secretaries of the following plants: the Kharkov tractor (A.A. Vikhlyayev), the Kherson combine (S.Ye. Mostepan), the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda (Yu.I. Pukhar), the Nezhinselmash (V.F. Tyshkovskiy), the Kovelselmash (V.S. Shishchuk), the Kolomyyaselmash (V.S. Zhuk), the Kharkov Serp i Molot (A.V. Chalyy) and others.

The participants in the seminar familiarized themselves with the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Machinery for Animal Husbandry on the creation of machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, the Kiev Lepse plant on the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production and exhibits of the Ukrainian Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

IZVESTIYA STRESSES RSFSR FODDER POTENTIAL

PM231103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 July in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the headline "Russia's Fodder Field" a 3,500-word article by F. Seleznev discussing the fodder situation in the RSFSR, citing speakers at the RSFSR Council of Ministers discussion on this. The session, he says, agreed that the RSFSR natural fodder lands are extensive but are not always used in the most rational way; that to improve fodder productivity the sector must no longer be treated as secondary, a more balanced crop structure must be obtained and more progressive methods of cultivation, producement and storage must be used; that there must be a more careful attitude to grain which is often wasted in making up combined fodders; and finally that the potential of RSFSR fodder lands is high if used well.

BRIEFS

WATER SOURCE--Geologists in the Turkmen SSR have discovered a new underground cold water source in the Chardzhouskaya Oblast. The capacity of the new sources is about (?300,000) liters per day. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Jul 81 GF]